The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE GOLD FEVER.

Intense Excitement Over the News from the Black Hills.

The Mining Offices and Bullion Dealers Invaded by Anxious Inquirers.

Some Doubts as to Whether all the Gold Region is Within the Reservation—Reminiscences of the Invasion of the Big Horn Country by the Gold Seekers—The Existence of Gold in the Black Hills Known to the Fur Traders for Years—What a Catholic Missionary Told General Sheridan Fifteen Years Since—Interesting Interviews with Missouri River Traders and Explorers.

Considerable interest has been manifested in the city during the past few days in the reported discovery of a new Eldorado, a gold land among the Black Hills, of almost marvellous richness.

The new land of the precious nuggets is nearly two thousand miles from Pittsburgh, but accessibility by easy routes and its reputed climatic attractions, make the distance seem but of little moment, compared with the reward which awaits the adventurer at the end of his journeyings. Hence there have been premonitory symptoms of a migratory fever that will perhaps, turn the steps of some of Pittsburgh's hardy sons, toward the land that is apparently fabulously rich in treasure and Paradisical in climate and verdure.

With a view of giving some fuller and more detailed information on the subject we extract from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* some views of old miners of the Black Hills, and of gold mining in general that go to corroborate the reports of the land and give some points in general concerning gold mining, that will just now doubtless prove of especial interest.

Are the Gold Fields Within the Limits of the Reservation?

The treaty with the Indians reads that the reservation, following the course of the Missouri River on the east, is bounded on the north by the forty-sixth parallel of latitude, and south by the north line of the State of Nebraska, and on the west by longitude 104. It is evident that parties starting from Yankton or Bismarck, and taking the shortest route to the Black Hills, must cross the reservation. From Sioux City the route of any expedition would naturally follow the Niobrara River, but even this would encroach upon the reserved territory of the Sioux, and come within the order issued by General Sheridan. Outfits from Yankton or Sioux city should cross over into Nebraska, and keeping within that State reach the region of the discoveries without going much out of a direct line.

At General Sheridan's headquarters the impression prevails that a portion, at least, of the northwestern territory lies west of 104 degrees, and if this is true there can be no objection to occupying it. All maps of the country in which the gold has been found are necessarily imperfect, and it was one object of General Sheridan in sending out the expedition to learn enough of the Black Hills country to make a map of it. The diary of General Forsyth, report gold discoveries from Inyan Kara or Floral Valley to Harney's Peak. But Inyan Kara and Floral Valley are west of the Sioux Reservation, while Harney's Peak lies east of the west line of the reservation. The mountains at the eastern base of which the surface diggings have been found run north and south, and it may be that this range constitutes the boundary of the Sioux Reservation. If this is true, then none of the diggings discovered are outside of the Indian lands. As has already been stated, lines of latitude and longitude are not well determined throughout the Black Hills country, and in consequence prospectors and miners would naturally claim the benefit of the doubt, and go where it best suited them until surveys should prove where they were encroaching upon forbidden ground.

How to Learn the Precise Locality.

General Custer's expedition is expected at Bismarck Aug. 31, and then the exact locality can be learned from the engineers sent with the command. The west line of the Sioux Reservation has always been unsurveyed and undetermined, and it was one of General Sheridan's main objects in sending out General Custer to locate that line, or such portion of it as was unknown.

When the engineers' officers have made their report miners will be sufficiently advised to act intelligently. In any event it is probable that the gulch diggings extend though Northern Wyoming and on into Southern Montana. The geological formation is the same, and here, unmolested, miners can work, if they can not work pay dirt at the base of Harney's Peak.

Further About the Expedition and the Diggings.

General Sheridan declined to submit to an interview relative to his opinion concerning the discoveries and their richness, but he did throw some light upon the character of the country commonly known as the Black Hills. He stated that about fifteen years ago his men, on the Columbia river, in Oregon, Father De Smett, a Catholic Missionary, who had traveled the length and breadth of the unexplored Northwestern Territories. He was acquainted with every tribe, and knew their secrets, and he then told the General of the gold diggings of surpassing richness in the neighborhood of the Black Hills. Evidence was given to the missionary's story, not only by General Sheridan, but by others to whom it was imparted, and mining expeditions into the Big Horn Mountains and into the country east of them have been the result. Some time after General Sheridan met the old Catholic father he chanced to be in New York. Casually mentioning the revelations to certain capitalists, they at once caught the gold-seeking mania, and desired to interview Missionary De Smet, but he had departed for Europe, and their proposed prospecting tour was abandoned. But General Sheridan never forgot the information imparted to him on the Columbia, and whenever an opportunity has offered to verify it or prove its falsity he has embraced it. Gold, he was satisfied, could be found in paying quantities in the Black Hills. General Sandy failed to reach it, but General Custer has proved the truth of the auriferous rumors, and has removed all doubts for the future. General Sheridan himself has only recently returned from a trip into the Wind River mountains, bordering upon the country traversed by General Custer, and even there a country was found strange enough in its geological character to justify any rumor as to its gold-bearing qualities.

Congress and the Secretary of the Interior.

General Sheridan stated that in the event of the gold diggings being within the Sioux Reservation there was one of two things mining parties could do: either obtain permission from the Secretary of the Interior to enter upon the reservation, or to apply to Congress to abrogate the existing treaty with the Indians, and make another with them which should not include the the gold fields. The Secretary of the Interior has no authority to act, and hence Congress can afford the only relief. It will be seen by references to the treaty with the Sioux, military posts within the reservation were prohibited, but the peace of the frontier requires that there should be at least two more posts in the Black Hills country, one near the south line of the present reservation, and one on the west. General Sheridan desires to have these located, and will probably urge the matter upon the next Congress. President Grant and Secretary Delano were the more ready to consent to General Sheridan, because they were aware of the necessity for the posts above mentioned. Appropriations lapse after the expiration of a year after they are made, and hence, it means had been provided by Congress for building two new forts, and the Black Hills country where they were to be located had been unexplored, but as the surveys could have been made the appropriations would have gone over. General Sheridan now knows where the posts ought to be built, and it is probable that Congress during the coming winter will be asked to make provision for them. A change in the treaty with the Sioux will be required before this can be done, and if the diggings are within the reservation, miners will find their efforts to have the treaty changed and the country opened for settlement supplemented by the influence of General Sheridan, who wishes to protect the frontier by the proposed new forts. The treaty under these circumstances will probably be revised, and an opportunity given to prospect the Black Hills throughout their whole extent.

Laramie and Cheyenne as Initial Points of Departure.

By consulting the map it will be seen that the Black Hills are in close proximity to the Union Pacific Railway. They can be reached more readily and with less danger from the north or northeast—Sidney, Cheyenne, and Laramie. All the stations on the Union Pacific offer peculiar facilities for reaching the diggings. If gold has been found outside and west of the Sioux country, it can be found without trespassing upon the domain of the Indians by starting from either of these places and going north, the distance in no case being greater than 200 miles, and game, wood and water being plentiful. The excitement in Laramie and Cheyenne is already on the increase, and we may expect to hear of expeditions soon departing from thence to the diggings. The Sioux do not range as freely over the western part of their reservation as they do over the other portions. If miners reach Harney's Peak or Inyan Kara and commence work, they may not be disturbed either by the Indians or General Sheridan.

The Big Horn.

It will be remembered that the Big Horn Mountains have at different times been the objective points for gold-hunting expeditions. In 1866 and in 1869 parties attempted to prospect them, and also the Powder River country, but without success. The Big Horn country lies west of the Black Hills, and the stories of mineral wealth in the latter may equally apply to the former. If there are placer mines in the Black Hills, they will also probably be discovered in the Big Horn Mountains. As a part of the history of the present excitement, we print the following from the Salt Lake *Vidette*, 1868:

Off to the Big Horn—A New Eldorado.

In 1854 a party of men interested in the Hudson's Bay Company came down the Missouri river to Fort Benton—their destination was Santa Fe, and from Fort Benton they started overland through the Sioux country. At that time—and indeed ever since, the Sioux were at war with the whites. By prodigal gifts of beads, weapons of war, and utensils, the leaders of the Hudson's Bay party succeeded in securing an escort from Red Cloud, the chief of the Sioux, through to the South Platte. From this leader, Jacques Lamonte, the commandant of the Spanish garrison at Galisteo, learned that the Hudson's Bay party, after leaving Fort Benton six days, had passed through one of the richest auriferous regions in the world—the gold lay in the ravines of the Big Horn Mountains in the vicinity of the value of $10, $20, and $50. The sub chief of the Sioux told Lamonte that every ravine for 100 miles each way was literally covered with gold. The Englishman were permitted to take away a few specimens, but the sub chief positively prohibited the loading of any pack mules with the precious metals.

On arriving at Fort Galistro the Englishman immediately reported to the Spanish garrison commander the nature of the country through which they traveled, and urged upon the military the propriety of organizing immediately an expedition to the famous gold region of the Big Horn Mountains, but so many obstacles presented themselves that nothing was ever done.

From that time—1854—to the present day, there have been many efforts toward developing that region, but the presence of the hostile Sioux has effectually precluded any success. In 1855 a party of thirty men left Salt Lake City for the Big Horn region, and only one returned alive—the Indians having killed and scalped the remaining twenty-nine. The party had reached a point on the trail of Jacques Lamonte, and had found such golden diggings as history had never recorded. The sole survivor—a miner by the name of George W. Brown—affirms that the diggings are inexhaustible. The quality of the gold, the ease of obtaining it, and the splendid country, altogether make the Big Horn region equal if not superior to any in the world.

The Big Horn region lies just east side of the 44th degree of latitude and between the 106th and 109th degrees of longitude—part in Montana and part in Wyoming Territories. The nearest available point to the gold region of the Big Horn Mountains is on the Union Pacific Railroad at Cheyenne, and the distance is computed to be 240 miles. The route lies through a splendid rolling prairie, with no hills or mountains except the little spurs that jut out toward the east from the Black Hill regions. The Yellowstone branch of the Missouri runs round the west side of the range, leaving the Wind and Bad Rivers as a dividing line on the south.

During the past five years several ineffectual efforts have been made to penetrate the fastnesses of this mountain range, but in every case the hostile Sioux have met and driven back the prospectors. It is well known to old frontiersmen with what a zealous guard the Indians keep watch over a fine hunting ground or gold-producing region. But the great care with which they have kept watch over the Big Horn region is proof conclusive that it must be rich in gold beyond all calculation. It certainly cannot be that the Indians regard it as a valuable hunting ground, because every spring they leave the mountains and come out into the Wind River valleys in search of game.

Interesting Interviews.

In consequence of the universal excitement, a reporter made it his business to glean every additional particular in regard to the country and its mining advantages. This was a task of no inconsiderable difficulty. Very few people have been adventurous enough to penetrate into the newly explored region, and there is a scarcity of persons also who have approached within a hundred miles of the Black Hills. Tales of Indian cruelty and strength have deterred many who would have taken a special delight to verify the golden reports which have for years prevailed. Bands of half a dozn have been known to start, but they have either fainted by the wayside, or perished in the attempted realization of their

Golden Dreams.

The reporter first called upon Mr. P. B. Weare, of 175 South Water street, a gentleman whose business as a fur dealer has frequently taken him in the neighborhood of the Black Hills. Mr. Weare was all affame with the sensation, and very enthusiastically imparted all he knew.

Reporter—Mr. Weare, I think you know something about this newly discovered Eldorado?

Mr. Weare—Well, I know very little personally of the country, but I have heard promising accounts from Indian scouts and trappers. I have seen a great many samples of gold which have been procured there, and the presence of gold has been a

General Topic

of conversation among frontier men for years.

R.—What is the appearance of the country where you have been?

Mr. W.—This year I went to Idaho right by the Missouri river, crossing over the Northern Pacific, and leaving the Black Hills on the west. I judge from the people who have been there that the description of your correspondent is perfectly correct.

R.—Have you ever engaged in mining yourself, Mr. Weare?

Mr. W.—No, sir; I have confined myself to the fur trade.

R.—Do you not think General Custer's expedition in opening out the country will do a great deal of good?

Mr. W.—I certainly do, and I have good reasons for thinking so. There has been no strong gold excitement on the frontier for some time, and the old miners and adventurers have become tired of the dullness. The discovery is just the thing to fix them up again, and I look for excellent results.

R.—How is it that no organized party has ever before explored that region?

Mr. W.—Government has set its face against any expedition of the kind. Parties of half a dozen have attempted the task, but they have always been

Find a Place for Their Bones.

Unless a large and well-armed company goes, there is, in my opinion, not the slightest possibility of success.

R.—Do you think the Government will adopt any different policy in the future?

Mr. W.—It looks to me, from the fact of an official expedition being sent out, that they are going to work to destroy the Indians' title to the Territory.

R.—Do you know of any one at present in the city who has been out there?

Mr. W.—I do not know; people who have been in the Black Hills are mighty slim. But, by the bye, I think I can put you on the track of a man who was in an Indian fight a couple of hundred eight or ten years ago. I allude to John Goewey, 245 Lake street. Come round with me and I'll introduce you.

The reporter gladly availed himself of Mr. Weare's kind offices, and presently found himself in the presence of a gentleman whose

Sun-Tanned Face

bespoke a deep acquaintance with an abundance of sunshine. He, too, had heard of the discoveries, and was not indisposed to recall his experience in the country. After a few introductory questions, the interview proceeded:

Reporter—Mr. Goewey, I think you are one of the favored individuals who have caught a glimpse of the land of promise.

Mr. Goewey—Well, I certainly have caught a glimpse. I have never approached nearer than ninety miles of the Black Hills. I was at Fort Sully some time about eight or nine years ago, and came in contact often with Indians and trappers who had been there.

R.—Did these persons ever acknowledge the presence of gold?

Mr. G.—They did; and their accounts were so promising that I fitted out an Indian three times in one year to go into the country to bring me information and anything more substantial he could lay hold of. On his return from the first expedition he

Brought Some Gold,

which I had assayed in Chicago. I forget the exact percentage it yielded, but it was deemed very valuable. His next essay was rather late in the fall, and he returned unsuccessful. In the spring he ventured out again, but the Indians drove him back. He made another attempt in the summer, but was captured by the Indians, who relieved him of his horse, gave him a little "scrapping," and told him if he was ever caught again they would polish him off. After these reverses I tried to get up an expedition, but Government interfered and nipped it in the bud.

R.—I suppose very few white men have ever been in the country?

Mr. G.—Very few, indeed. I knew the Father De Smet mentioned in your interview with Mr. Weare. I have spent weeks with him, and his reports corroborate entirely what is published.

R.—Is the country easily traveled?

Mr. G.—Yes; very. Men have been known to walk from Fort Sully. A horse will stand more fatigue there than at any other part of the country with which I am acquainted. The Indian I have referred to has made the journey on horseback from Fort Sully to the base of the Black Hills, a distance of eighty-five or ninety miles, in one day.

R.—What route do you consider the best to reach the Black Hills?

Mr. G.—I think that by the way of Sioux City and Yankton is as good as any.

R.—Do you think the Government will grant permission to miners going there?

Mr. G.—If the miners are satisfied that there is gold there, all the Governments in the world will not stop them working it. The whole United States army will be powerless to prevent the

Influx of Gold-Seekers

which will soon take place.

R.—What are the chances of bands of half dozens going there in search of wealth?

Mr. G.—No band of half a dozen can exist there. Companies of fifty men would have a show, but individually I would not care about going with less than 150 well-armed men, and then I should require them to be of the right sort.

R.—General Custer has about six hundred with him?

Mr. G.—Yes; but such expeditions are always larger than there is any absolute need of.

R.—I suppose it would take a considerable sum to fit up 100 men to go there?

Mr. G.—Not so much as is generally imagined. The class of men who are likely to go will travel much cheaper than others.

R.—Do you think of anything else, Mr. Goewey, likely to throw light upon the subject?

Mr. G.—No, I do not. One thing is certain, there is

A Great Deal in This Thing.

I am thoroughly convinced of the recent reports. The country is a mine of wealth, and many persons will soon thank their stars for living at the time of its discovery.

The reporter thanked Mr. Goewey for his courtesy, and proceeded in quest of further information.

Practical Evidence of the Country's Riches.

Thinking the Mining Bureau on Dearborn street was as likely a place as any to consummate this object, the Faber shover repaired thither. Immediately on entering the office he was welcomed by Colonel McCarthy, and recognizing in that gentleman an old and experienced miner, the reporter put several questions and found that the gallant Colonel was as well posted on the subject as any man in the city. He had spread before him several pounds of plumbago, which arrived yesterday from the southern end of the Black Hills country.

Reporter—What do you think of the new discovery, Colonel?

Colonel M.—I may answer you as I have answered hundreds who have been seeking information this morning—that it is the

Greatest Mining Event of the Present Century.

R.—You have traveled in the latitude yourself, I think?

Colonel M.—I have been 100 miles north of the Cheyenne. I have always heard of the presence of gold to the northeast part of the hills, but could not get there on account of the Sioux. I may as well tell you that we have been having letters from a gentleman traveling with General Custer for the last four months. He reports the country to be the richest he has ever seen. Three weeks ago, I may also remark, I obtained private information of an expedition starting out to explore the country. I would like you to look at this plumbago [pointing to that spread before him], and tell me what you think of it.

R.—So far as I can judge, it seems very valuable.

Colonel M.—That plumbago, sir, is worth from $80 to $120 per ton, and there are thousands and thousands of tons of it in the Black Hills country. I yields just $4 per cent. of pure plumbago. Then look at these specimens of iron ore [producing two fine pieces of ore, and exhibiting them enthusiastically]. This ore is also from the same vicinity. It is almost pure iron, and there is an inexhaustible supply. Nickel, gold and titanic iron ores are abundant, yielding as high as 71 per cent., and there is an immense quantity of ore resembling the Scotch black lead. There also specimens of silver of excellent quality. Some, however, have assayed rather low, but one or two specimens of surface, which is never considered an indication, gave a percentage of 60 to 64.

R.—Can you give any information about the country?

Colonel M.—General Custer's account of it is correct. It is a beautiful country, well watered, and the grapes are plentiful. There are numerous fresh water springs, plenty of game, and also sulphur springs.

R.—What do you think of the mining facilities?

Colonel M.—That is rather a difficult question to answer. The Indians have never allowed any one to remain there. Parties, of course, have sneaked in, but they have had to sneak out as quick as possible. A great number who have thus visited have never been heard of again. Judging from what I have seen and heard, I think the mining there will be equal to anywhere else.

R.—What route would you recommend?

Colonel M.—A man could reach the Black Hills by way of Cheyenne, or he could follow General Custer's route, which is the longest. The Cheyenne and Fort Laramie route is, I think, the shortest.

R.—What kind of an outfit does a man require?

Colonel M.—He want's a regular miner's outfit. If he contemplates placer mining he wants pans, or if blasting, he should provide himself with drills.

R.—I understand the mining of the Black Hills will be largely "placer."

Colonel M.—Yes, it is, and for that class of mining he can get an outfit for about $50. As regards provisions, he will require bacon, flour, sugar and coffee. A pack mule is also necessary. The mining will have to be done either by hydraulic or sluice work. From all I understand the men ought to make from

$20 to $30 a Day.

R.—Do you think the Indians will prove much of an obstacle in the way of opening out the country?

Colonel M.—Not if the miners take proper measures at first. As soon as they get there they must fortify their diggings, and the Indians will find it pretty hard to drive them out.

R.—Have you had many inquiries about the country to day?

Colonel M.—We have hundreds of persons here anxious to obtain anything in the shape of information. It is rather late this season, but next spring you will see, if Government throws no obstacle in the way, there will be a rush similar to that of 1849. Depend upon it, there is money to be made there.

Having duly acknowledged Colonel McCarthy's efforts to assist him, the reporter next visited

Adam Smith & Co.'s

establishment, corner Clark and Washington. Mr. Pierson T. Smith was the only member of the firm in the office, and he informed the writer he had no opinion of his own to give on the subject.

Reporter—But can you tell me how the mining pulse feels as it has come under your notice?

Mr. Smith—Well, it throbs very excitedly. We have had literally thousands in here to-day with with excitement.

R.—Have your heard any experienced miners express any opinion?

Mr. S.—I have. After discussing the matter very fully, one of them wound up as follows: "The whole subject resolves itself into three things. In the first place, if these fellows on there found gold with so little trouble, practical miners can undoubtedly work to advantage. Secondly, water is an important consideration, and if it is at a standstill as they say something undoubtedly will be done. Third, wood is necessary for mining purposes, and this also is reported plentiful. If these things are as stated, that's enough for me."

R.—Say you to any practical knowledge of mining, Mr. Smith?

Mr. S.—I have not.

R.—Do you know whether it is a profitable occupation to follow?

Mr. S.—As regards that, I may say that we have paid over $700,000 within a few years to a man engaged in mining, who had almost nothing when he started.

CHICAGO ON THE FLY.

Notes of a Trip to the Queen City of the Lakes.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

According to an announcement made by the P. C. & St. L. Ry., an excursion train left Steubenville on Tuesday morning for the "City of Lakes." We arrived at Chicago after a long and tiresome ride, stopping at Dennison for dinner, at Columbus for supper and at Chicago for breakfast, although many of the passengers complained that breakfast was a little late.

Then commenced the task—a very severe one—of "doing" the town. Our first visit was to the

Inter-State Industrial Exposition Building.

Chicago feels very proud of this building, and and indeed it should, as it certainly is a mammoth building. The conservatory contains over eight thousand square feet of floor surface. The Agricultural Hall—a new addition to the main building—is one hundred and seventy feet. This department contains four stationary engines with eight hundred and sixty feet of shafting for running machinery. Space allotted for it.

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SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

BEECHER-TILTON.

The Testimony in the Great Scandal Reviewed.

Prof. Raymond's Address.

A Card from the "Mutual Friend."

He Promises to Make Some Startling Disclosures.

NEW YORK, August 29, 1874.

Professor Raymond's Address.

Professor Rossiter W. Raymond, in the course of his address in the Plymouth church last evening, said:

I am the only man, by consequence of circumstances, in the Plymouth church or in the United States, to-day, not a member of the committee and not a lawyer before the committee, who happens to know all about it. What is the evidence against H. W. Beecher in this case? It consists of alleged confessions of Beecher to Tilton and Moulton; of alleged confessions of Mrs. Tilton, verbally, to several persons; of alleged confessions of Mrs. Tilton in writing, and finally, of letters brought forward of Beecher's. That is all. Now, what is the story the confessions of Mrs. Tilton to her husband? It is this: That on the 31 of July, 1870, she made a distinct confession of her criminal relations with H. W. Beecher, to her husband. He was, of course, very indignant with Beecher on that 31 of July 1870, and I should think he would have been all the more indignant that he could not convince his wife that adultery with a minister was wrong. That she was very indignant that day is shown by the fact that the 31 of July, 1870, having been a Sunday, Mr. Tilton went over to the office of the *Independent*, and on the next day, which was Monday, wrote an indignant passage about Beecher, which was subsequently printed in full, and appeared in that paper on Thursday of that week. It was an article called "Preachers and Tacologians."

The Evidence Before the Committee

shows that in the autumn of 1870 Mrs. Tilton went away on a visit, and that while she was there letters passed between her and her husband. This is the time when, according to Mr. Tilton, she was away and waiting to know what would be his magnanimous decision concerning her future fate at that time. According to the evidence before the committee, evidently from a source entirely distinct from Mrs. Tilton, and entirely unimpeachable, Mrs. Tilton wrote him

A Pleading Letter,

begging him to put away from his room evil and lascivious pictures, and to abandon the society of the Woodhull sisters. She wrote that letter with tears and prayers, praying the whole night before she sent it. It went, and she waited four days for the reply in committed agony of apprehension and hope. When the reply came she said to her friend, "What that letter comes go up stairs and read it with me. I am sure God will answer my prayer and give me back my husband, and save him from his evil companions." This friend had seen the letter that went, and was to see the letter that came. Mrs. Tilton went up stairs, and when the postman came with the letter, her friend, not having the same firm faith in Theodore's repentance, sent the letter up and waited a while before following, in order that she should not herself intrude upon its first reading.

A Shock to Mrs. Tilton.

After a few minutes she went up, knocked at Mrs. T.'s room, and received no answer. She opened the door and entered the room to find Mrs. T. unconscious on the floor, with the letter in her hand. As she was already invited to read the letter, she tells the committee that her astonishment at that letter is that Tilton wrote to his wife from beginning to end; that he told her he would have as many pictures, and what ever kind of pictures, in his room as he liked; that he would go with as many women, and any kind of women, that he liked, and that she should not interfere with or dictate to him concerning his moral character or habits. When Mrs. Tilton was laid upon the bed, and after a long time of unconsciousness from profound fainting fits, she came to herself, and one of the first things she said was that she had a terrible letter from "Dory," and after they had left her for awhile, and when they returned that letter was not seen. Mrs. T. said she had destroyed it and no one living should ever see it, and this remark that I make to-night, if it reaches her ear, will probably be the first intimation she has ever had from the office, and he published the circumstance, read by another human being besides herself.

A Card from the "Mutual Friend."

Frank Moulton prints a card to-day, stating that he notified the Beecher Committee that he was ready to be cross-examined at any time, but the committee took no notice of his offer, consequently he went to Plymouth church last night, having a right there as a member of the congregation, and his wife being a member of the church. After hearing the misrepresentations in the report, he sent a note to the Moderator, requesting to be heard, but was not so permitted.

Moulton says he has in his possession a letter from Beecher stating that Raymond, who made the attack on him (Moulton) last night, knows nothing about the case, although Raymond himself publicly stated last night that he knew all about it. Moulton now has all the letters printed, and concludes his card as follows: "I have sought for four years, for the sake of the innocent children of two families, to shield Beecher from exposure of his crime of adultery. Had Mr. Beecher, his committee and his church have united to compel me, for my own self-protection, to reveal him to the world, as I shall shortly do, in a worse light than that in which he now stands before you."

NEW YORK, August 30, 1874.

Services in Plymouth Church.

Services were held in Plymouth church this morning and evening. No reference was made at either service to the Beecher-Tilton matter. At the evening services Mrs. Beecher had an attack of heart disease, to which she is subject, and had to be taken from her room.

Beecher in His "Country Parish."

TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H., August 30.—Mr. Beecher preached here to-day to a congregation of over one thousand persons. Special trains were run over the railroad from the Lancaster and Fabyan Houses, while hundreds came by coaches and private conveyances from the Mountain Hotel and surrounding country. Taking as his text the fourth and fifth verses of Romans 12, he preached over an hour, commanding the closest attention. His sermon is pronounced one of his most successful efforts.

LOUISIANA.

A Threatened War of Races in the Red River Country—800 Armed Negroes Rise Against the White Citizens—Ringleaders Arrested and Peace Restored.

SHREVEPORT, August 29.—A courier arrived here this morning bringing intelligence from Coushatta, Red River parish, that the blacks had risen against the whites, and threaten their extermination. Letters to-night by courier state that eight hundred armed negroes had assembled at Coushatta, and were now threatening to kill all the whites. Governor Kellogg is receiving reinforcements from all quarters. The town is guarded by two hundred whites, who call for help. A courier has also arrived at Minden, Webster parish, who brings substantially the same information. Forty men left Cotton Point at daylight this morning for the scene of conflict. Seventy men left here this afternoon, and more will follow to-night. Reinforcements have also gone to Minden and Monroe.

A letter from Mr. Stringfellow, at Robinson's place, states that a conflict is inevitable, and thinks it cannot be delayed longer than to-night. The blacks burned Mr. Pierson's cotton gin previous number the whites three to one. Coushatta is fifty miles from the nearest telegraph station.

The Ringleaders Arrested and Peace Restored.

SHREVEPORT, La., 8 P. M.—A courier just arrived from Coushatta reports one hundred and fifty white men there. All is quiet. No further trouble is apprehended. The white people effected the arrest of the following ringleaders, and have them in jail under a strong guard: F. S. Egerton, Sheriff; H. T. Twitchell, Tax Collector; Clark Holland, Register; R. A. Deweese, ex-collector of Desoto parish; Gilbert Carr, Deputy Sheriff; W. Powell, and about six leading negroes. These arrests left the negroes without leaders, and their camp was immediately disbanded.

The Casualities.

Two negroes and one white man were killed and one white man seriously wounded.

There is great rejoicing here over the peaceful termination of what threatened to be a bloody race conflict.

ST. LOUIS.

Advance in Pilots' Wages.

ST. LOUIS August 29.—The lower river pilots have advanced their wages by the action of the Pilots' Association, and rates hereafter will be on boats of less than six hundred tons, custom house measurement, three hundred dollars per trip or month; boats of over six hundred tons, three hundred and fifty dollars, and on tow boats four hundred dollars. It is believed the boat owners will agree to the terms. It is said the pilots at Cincinnati and Louisville have taken or will take the same action.

The Keokuk Northern Packet Co.

A meeting of stockholders of the Keokuk Northern Packet Co., called by Commodore Davidson, which was to be held to day, did not meet, for the reason of an injunction issued by Judge Krum, of the Circuit Court. The injunction was obtained to prevent Davidson from voting the 1,518 shares of stock recently purchased by him, and with which he expects to control the directory and eventually manage the affairs of the company. Davidson will endeavor to have the injunction removed on Monday.

—The Chicago Central Park, on the western border of the city, was formally opened on Saturday.

FOREIGN.

Carlists Disarmed in France.

The Siege of Puycerda.

The Labors of the Brussels Congress Concluded.

SPAIN.

Increasing the Army by Conscription.

MADRID, August 29.—It is thought 100,000 men will be added to the army by conscription.

Carlists Disarmed in France.

LONDON, August 29.—The French authorities have disarmed a Carlist battalion for entering French territory. The Carlists have since been more circumspect.

The Siege of Puycerda.

MADRID, August 29.—Over two hundred Carlists were killed and many wounded in the attack on Puycerda. The Republican garrison have nineteen barrels of dynamite, with which they will blow up the place if the Carlists succeed in carrying it.

Carlist Atrocities.

A force of Carlists entered Calahorra, twenty-four miles southeast of Logrona, on the 25th inst., and sacked houses, levied a contribution of $17,000 from the clergy, shot four volunteers, freed convicts, and burned the railway station.

Russia's Excuse for not Recognizing the Republic.

VIENNA, August 30.—The *New Free Press* publishes the text of the circular note from the Russian Government, dated August 19, declining to recognize Spain. The note says Russia cannot recognize a Government which is unrecognized in its own country. She has no wish to interfere with the internal affairs of Spain, and favors no party there. She will officially communicate with any Government which possesses legal authority and promises to be permanent. Germany and Austria are free to act in the matter in accordance with their own interests.

Relief for Puycerda.

MADRID, August 30.—General Copes Dominaquez is marching to the relief of Puycerda. He arrived yesterday at Viche. The Carlists have made a night attack on Puycerda, and have again been driven back, with heavy loss. They have burned their dead, and appear to be preparing to leave.

Another Carlist Defeat.

It is reported that the Carlists suffered heavily in an engagement near Ripoll.

GERMANY.

The Brussels Congress.

LONDON, August 29.—A dispatch from Brussels to the Pall Mall *Gazette* says that the International Conference, at a full sitting, rejected four introductory general principles proposed by Russia, and all the proposals concerning reprisals. The course of the deliberation has been peaceful, and there has been no recrimination between the German and French delegates.

BRUSSELS, August 29.—The final sitting of the International Conference was held yesterday. All the members signed the protocol except the delegates from Great Britain and Turkey, who postponed attaching their signatures.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Persecuting the Press.

LONDON, August 29.—The sale of the *London Hour* has been prohibited.

Quarantine Regulations Enforced at Queenstown.

LONDON, August 31—5:36 A. M.—Quarantine regulations have been put in force at Queenstown, which cause great hindrance to commerce. All persons are prohibited from leaving or embarking on vessels from ports in America, the West Indies, Mediterranean and Black Sea, until it is ascertained that such vessels have a clear bill of health.

FRANCE.

Elections Ordered.

PARIS, August 29.—President MacMahon has signed the decree ordering elections to be held in seven departments on the 4th of October next, to fill vacancies in the National Assembly.

WEATHER REPORT.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 30, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humid.	Wind	Weather.
7 A. M.	29.92	52	86	NE	Foggy
2 P. M.	29.80	80	37	SE	Fair
9 P. M.	29.88	68	60	SE	Fair

Mean Barometer, 29.87.
Mean Thermometer, 67.
Highest Thermometer, 82.
Lowest Thermometer, 50.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A., Observer.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., August 31, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

Over the Middle States, slight changes in pressure and temperature, winds from the east and south, cloudy or partly cloudy weather and rain areas, especially east of the Alleghenies.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, August 29, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was clear, thermometer 74; Cincinnati, clear, thermometer 73; Davenport, Iowa, fair, thermometer 68; Indianapolis, Ind., fair, thermometer 69; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 69; Leavenworth, Ks., clear, thermometer 70; Louisville, clear, thermometer 73; Memphis, clear, thermometer 76; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 72; Omaha, Neb., clear, thermometer 66; Pittsburgh, Pa., fair, thermometer 65; Shreveport, La., clear, thermometer 82; St. Louis, Mo., clear, thermometer 71; St. Paul, Minn., clear, thermometer 62; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 80; Port Gibson, fair, thermometer 73; LaCrosse, clear, thermometer 64.

GEO. H. ROHE, Observer.

INDIANA.

A Dastardly Crime—A Man Robbed by Three Villains, and Then Tied on a Railroad Track—One Leg Severed from the Body.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., August 30.—A Frenchman, named August Gardner, who said he was from Seymour, Indiana, while walking on the track of the J. M. & I. R. R., near Henryville, Indiana, at 10 o'clock last night, was attacked by three men. They took his pocket-book and five dollars, then tied him on the track with ropes over a small culvert and left him. He succeeded in getting the ropes that held his body untied, but before he got those that held his left foot loosened, an approaching passenger train was upon him. He, in that desperate moment, threw his body off the track and the train passed over him and severed his leg from the body. He fell into the culvert, crawled out, lay there all night, and was picked up at an early hour this morning by Conductor Waterhouse, of a passing freight train, and brought to this city Where he revived sufficiently to make the above statement. He then relapsed and died at 9 o'clock A. M. There is no clue of the perpetrators of this heinous crime.

Tippecanoe County Fair.

LAFAYETTE, August 30.—The fair of the Tippecanoe County Agricultural Association, which begins to-morrow, promises to be the largest and most successful ever held in the State. The entries to date are from one hundred to one hundred and fifty more than the largest number of entries of any previous year. Several fine herds of cattle are already on the ground, including those of General Sol Meredith's, Sandusky's Pickerville's, Skrop, Shanks' and Byron's. Several fine studs of horses have also arrived, among them five Normandy stallions imported last Spring from Grances by Metzger & Lyman, of Illinois. The thousand dollar purse for fast trotting during the fair will be contended for by some of the best horses in the State.

CALIFORNIA.

**Decision Against the Importation of Chinese Women for Immo

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MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 88¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26½f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 109¾.

HOWEVER obsolete or threadbare the Centennial question may seem, the Philadelphians may cling to it with loving tenacity. They are now agitating the beautifying of their city in preparation for the event.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* strikes Latta in a new place. It says he is one of those champions of the Local Option law who were mighty in principle and weak in practice. He had the Maine farmer's idea of the temperance question, "Strongly in favor of the Maine law, but opposed to its execution."

IT is difficult to say whether the boasting of the Philadelphia *Press* over its enterprise in having the Democratic Convention held in this city, and the Republican Convention at Trenton, N. J., is a reflection on itself or the remaining journals of that city. It certainly is not worth boasting over, that a metropolitan journal should report a prominent event, in the State, or that it should send a reporter twenty-five miles to Trenton. Were it not that Philadelphia newspaperdom is generally so devoid of enterprise, this boasting would not be possible. As it is, it is not creditable.

WE have it, on good authority, that Hon. John W. Latta, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was the author, during the war, of such secession resolutions as were thought strong food by the Westmoreland Democracy. Are we to find in one who could ever entertain that faith, a candidate for next to the highest office in the Commonwealth? So the Democracy declare. We think, that having put up Buckalew for Governor, some concession should be made to that portion of the Democracy that were not copperheads during the war. Surely there are such, and they comprise the most respectable element of the party.

THE official reports from several of the Southern States bring up, in a new light, the issue of a war of "races." It is, that the Democracy are actually persecuting the colored race, with the view of intimidating them from attending the polls. If true, as it seems to be, this talk of a "war of races," may have been artfully started by the Democracy, as a cover and an excuse for their outrages on the unoffending colored race. At the same time, it might serve to blind the eyes of Northern people to the true state of facts, till the purposes of this Democratic leaders were accomplished. It has been customary with Democratic journals to attempt to ridicule the Kuklux operations at the South, as existing only in the imagination of Republican editors. The investigations made by Congress fully revealed that they were a reality. It is not at all more unlikely that a movement should now be made to intimidate the colored people at the South. It only involves the revival of the old Kuklux spirt,—the incentive, and the underlying prejudice are already there. A region of country where Kukluxism was possible, will admit of violence and outrage on the colored race, at any time, if the rigor of the Government is once allayed. This is being done, so far as they can do it, by spreading reports of the restlessness and violence of the negro population. While, in a few local instances, a few colored people have acted violently under great provocation, it is yet true that as a race they are quiet and docile. The emigration of large numbers of them from Louisiana to Texas proves this. The "war of races" may be a blind for a fresh development of Kukluxism.

THE VERDICT.

The report of the committee on the Beecher charges, while in accord with general expectation, has in it the element of thoroughness and candor. Very many more witnesses were examined than was generally known, but only so much of the evidence is referred to in the report as bore directly on the statements of the accusers,—Tilton and Moulton. That which is given serves to show that the committee not merely took cognizance of the direct charges, but of all collateral rumors, and made a thorough, honest, and searching investigation of all that could be reached. The result is to show the testimony of Moulton and Tilton to be utterly unworthy of belief, and the charges made to be entirely unfounded. Moulton, it is true, shadows other revelations which, he says, he will make, but as he had full opportunity to make them in a legitimate manner, and has submitted two statements, one utterly meaningless, and the other a harmless mass of incongruities, we do not think the public will give much attention to him, unless there are documents, which aside from Moulton, show guilt. Moulton is so utterly discredited, and so palpably a co-worker with Tilton, that nothing he can say will be accepted as true. We believe the verdict of all true men will be, that as far as charges against Henry Ward Beecher have thus far been made, they have not only not been substantiated by evidence, but wholly, fully, and fairly explained by Mr. Beecher.

The committee gives considerable attention to one phase of this subject that has not received the attention it deserved. We refer to the conflicting character of the statements of Tilton and Moulton. They have declared Beecher innocent and guilty, have charged him with three specific things,—injuring Tilton in business, improper solicitation toward his wife, and adultery. While the first charge was pending, the other two were denied. When the second was put forward, the third was affirmed not to be true. Of course, when the third came forward, it was then *coup de main*, and the two first were ignored. Whatever their excuses, it is evident that in the different attitudes taken, these men lied each charge made. Moulton says Beecher gave him $5,000 for Tilton, that at one time he sent $1,000 to Tilton,—while the latter affirms he never received, personally, a cent, the money going to his paper. Not to pursue these discrepancies farther, it is enough to say that they permeate the entire testimony they offer. If what they say is true, why could they not tell a straight, plain story? They certainly consulted frequently and intimately enough to do so.

What these men will or will not do, remains to be seen. But if they continue their persecutions, Mr. Beecher's friends owe it to him to stop them by legal means. Of course, their present fury is harmless. It is very like gentlemen of their ilk, baffled of their prey, and utterly defeated in their aims, to bluster and threaten. All this amounts to nothing, if it go no farther than this. And should they discharge a few harmless missiles of accusation, we do not see that they deserve notice. The fear is that the unwonted notoriety they have received, and the bad passion excited in them, may lead them to vindictively pursue Mr. Beecher. This should be repressed, and probably will be. The public has had enough of Moulton and Tilton.

WHAT IT MEANS?

The Democratic Convention has met and adjourned, and all that pertains to it can be investigated, coolly and fairly. It was a full and generally excellent gathering, orderly and cautious in its proceedings, free in its selection of candidates, harmonious in ratifying the choice that finally prevailed, aggressive in the wording and spirit of its platform, and hopeful and confident as to the result of the canvass. In conceding these points, we do not, here, express an opinion of the merits, either of candidates or platform, but merely indicate the temper and spirit of delegates, and the palpable feeling that pervaded the Convention. The platform is aggressive in tone, and the whole drift of the Convention was toward such results as would afford an opportunity for a vigorous and powerful canvass. Whatever we may think of it, it is evident that *they* are generally well satisfied with their work. The platform is not, in all particulars, what some would have had—the omission of "salary grab" denunciation being an item complained of—but the general result pleases those of the Democratic faith. What the platform does say is acceptable, both as to statement and doctrine.

It will be extremely absurd for Republicans to ignore or belittle the significance of all this. For ten years past, the Democracy have not shown such a vigorous and aggressive attitude. We interpret this as indicating a canvass of vigor as we have not for a long time had. We realize the importance of the canvass, in the offices to be filled, in political possibilities that are identified with the capture of the State,—especially the bearing of this event on the Presidential issue in 1876. The immediate advantages of success is the pending election are of more than average importance. To secure the Auditor General, is to have a watch set upon the operations of the Treasury, and to be able to reach the heavy corporations, several of which exert a potent influence in political affairs. The Lieutenant Governor is immediately valuable in the Senate, and is a position of great possible importance. The fact of success, as regards State nominations, carries with it presumption of triumph in the legislative districts. Hence the chance of securing a United States Senator in place of Hon. John Scott. All these hopes are properly appreciated by the Democracy, and they propose to strain every nerve to realize them. That they are shrewd in their incipient movements is illustrated by the aggressive spirit of their platform, and thus inspired they are capable of very stirring effort.

We may here express what has seemed to us the chief criticism to be made on the Harrisburg platform,—the lack of aggressive spirit. The platform was adopted substantially as originally written by a man who was sick when he prepared it, and it does not represent, in the best manner, whether in substance or statement, the Republican attitude in National or State politics. There was an element of weakness in the manner of making the nominations, in the positive unyielding spirit of the Ring. But while remembering all this, there remains to be said that the generally good character of the candidates, and the influences that may be exerted over the Legislative nominees opens a door for unity and effort, which, if secured, will give the State to the Republican party. That the State can be carried, we fully believe. But that it will be, without earnest and harmonious effort, we do not think. If a system of proscription is followed by our party leaders, and the canvass is so shaped that their favorites only are cared for, and public trusts concentrated in the hands of a few, there is an undercurrent of dissatisfaction in the party that will permit the State to go by default. All this may be unwelcome, but it is true. There is time to remedy the trouble, but unless it is availed of promptly, we have candidly foreshadowed probable results.

If, however, proper steps are taken to unify the party, we have no fear of the result. The platform of the Democracy, when subjected to rigid criticism, is so full of misstatements, of false presumptions, and of downright insult to the people that, skillfully used, it will be one of the most potent campaign documents we shall have. Its several assertions will be so many reasons for illustrating the real advantage of Republican policy, and for calling up, in contrast, that of the Democracy, when in power, that we are gratified to have it for this purpose. It is a high-sounding document, of great pretensions, but fails in specific statement. The candidates are, as a rule, men who need not be feared. It merely requires that the Republican party shall be satisfied with itself, to have the power to win success. And while it will accept the State ticket offered, if it shall be clear that success means a Legislature pledged to do the bidding of the Ring, there will be a protest. The Republican party in Pennsylvania will not be the bond-slave of the State Ring.

PERSONAL.

"LIVINGSTONE" is announced to be the subject of the first prize for poetry at the French Academy next year.

THE Bishop of Lichfield, England, will attend the coming Convention of the American Protestant Episcopal Church.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND is getting such a wallopping from the press that he will be obliged to lay in a new stock of blue umbrellas.

THE cost of the government of New York city for the year ending August 1 was, in round numbers, $50,000,000. The debt in the same time was considerably increased.

MRS. HANNAH HAWLY, of Boston, was born on the 26th of August, one hundred years ago. She is enjoying good health, and kept open house on Wednesday to receive her friends.

JOSEPH A. BAILEY'S equestrian statue of Gen. Antonio Guzman Blanco, President of Venezuela, has been erected on a pedestal in Philadelphia for temporary exhibition to the public.

BISHOP POTTER, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, puts his foot down upon the proposition for a Church Congress preliminary to the session of the General Convention next October.

THE Mechanics' Savings Bank of Nashua, N. H., has resumed. The Bank Commissioners have reduced the depositors' accounts fifteen per cent. to correspond with the depreciated securities.

ELIAS T. KIELS, Judge of the City Court at Eufalia, Ala., was arrested last Friday night on a charge of aiding in the escape of a felon. Several citizens of Eufalia have been arrested, charged with a violation of the Enforcement Act.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S eldest son, Henry, is thirty. He is engaged in the insurance business in Brooklyn. Two other sons, William and Herbert, and a daughter, Mrs. Harriet Scovile are living. Two or three children of the family have died.

GEN. JOHN F. MILLER having declined the Assistant Major-Generalship of the California Militia, Major Dewitt Thompson, who commanded the California Battalion in the war, and is Cashier of the National Gold Bank in San Francisco, has accepted the appointment.

SIR JOHN HAWKSHAW has left England for Brazil for the purpose of surveying a line of coast extending about five thousand miles, beginning at Pernambuco, with the view of reporting upon eligible spots for the establishment of harbors and for the construction of new railways.

MME NILSSON-ROUZEAUD is said to be teaching her husband to speak the German language, and to be also imparting the knowledge of gutterals and separable compound verbs to the waiting-maid, whom she took from this country with her. The maid—who, by the way, is a great artiste in dress—writes of Mme Nilsson as "the noblest of women."

SENOR SANTIAGO P. CAHILL, who left for Peru on the Acapulco Saturday, has had constructed at Philadelphia the two largest sets of machinery ever made in this country for the manufacture of sugar. They are intended for refineries in the northern section of Peru, where the sugar industry is attaining large proportions, one plantation being 8,000 acres in extent. Senor Cahill preferred American to British machinery for this purpose, because of its adaptability and general excellence.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

YONKERS turns out ten thousand hats daily. Such enterprise can't but be felt in the community.

FRED. DOUGLASS wants an extra session of Congress—does he? It will be only adding fuel to the flame.

OUR ball players abroad have been beating the Irishmen at cricket, by 87 to 31. That's more than Dublin on them.

THE Boston editors who weren't invited to the Presidential festivities at Martha's Vineyard have concluded that the grapes there were too green.

THE women in Spain are fighting side by side with their husbands and brothers, and the Maid of Saragossa is rivaled by the matrons of Puigcerda.

THERE will be a congress of deaf mutes at Vienna, on September 6, and the members will illuminate one another in their usual light-fingered way.

ROCHEFORT, shut out even from Carisbad, will go to Hungary, to Balaton Fured. That is perhaps better than New Caledonia, but alas! it is not Paris.

THEY begin to dance just after breakfast at Long Branch.—*Toledo Blade.*

Yes, especially since the musk-melon season set in.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

A MAN named John Steward, aged sixty years, a resident of Painesville, O., committed suicide at that place on Saturday by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife.

SPILKINS says he never really appreciated the evil of being near-sighted until the other day, when he tried to spit through a pane of plate glass in the front parlor window.

TIM NOLAN, a fireman in Indianapolis, is the champion melon masticator of America. In five hours and three-quarters he ate seventeen and three-quarter musk-melons, and, stranger still, survived.

A NEWARK foundry is practically bringing about the Millenium of peace foretold in the Scripture, by melting down and converting into plowshares a large quantity of old iron from the scene of the Crimean war.

ON Saturday evening the locality formerly known as the village of Newburg, but recently annexed to Cleveland as the Eighteenth ward, was visited by a conflagration which resulted in an estimated loss of $25,000.

"POLITICALLY and financially the prospects were never so bright," said a Western country editor at the opening of a leader on "The Outlook." He had just been treated, and had succeeded in borrowing a quarter.

A MAINE man has got a good suit of clothes which he bought thirty-six years ago, and in which he has stood up four times to be married. Before No. 5 encourages his suit, she'd better insist on his getting a new one.

IF BRAINS were absolutely necessary to the conduct of a newspaper the Washington *Chronicle* would have died long ago.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.* And Pittsburgh would have been minus the *Commercial*, but it wouldn't have hurt her much.—*Chronicle.*

IT IS SAID that several of the regular soldiers that have been sent out West have married squaws. Marrying the Indian women is not a very warlike proceeding, but from a moral standpoint it is perhaps better than Sheridan's plan of burning them up in small-pox hospitals.

"GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN wants to know if the newspapers will permit him to retire to some secluded valley and end his days in peace." For one, we are quite willing for George to end his days, either in peace or out of it; but we earnestly beseech him to waste no time in hunting a secluded valley for the purpose.

MR. MOULTON was attacked by a religious mob Friday night, and only saved from injury by the activity of the police. We presume that Mr. Beecher's friends in their excellent moments will regret their unjustifiable and riotous conduct. But what business had Moulton in their company after all that he had said and done?

"PA, who is 'Many Voters?'" asked a young hopeful of his sire.

"Don't know him, my son. Why?"

"Cos I saw you sigain' his name to that letter you got the other night askin' you to run for Alderman."

"Sh-h-h, my son, here's a nickel; go and get some candy."

THE following figures in connection with the vote on the new Constitution in Ohio are not without interest: Of those who voted on the 18th, 2,426 did not vote on the Constitution; 28,450 did not vote on minority representation; 19,406 did not vote on railroad aid, and 9,690 did not vote on the license question. In Carthage township, Athens county, 179 votes were cast against the Constitution and every proposition, and not one of them, except license, against which 178 votes were given, to 1 in its favor.

JUSTICE BRADLEY, of the United States Supreme Court, has issued an ordar removing the present receivers,—Abraham Murdock and A. Foster Elliott,—and authorizing the trustees of the first mortgage bonds of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Company to take possession immediately; also to sell the road for their benefit, subject to Court certificates and charges, and said trustees are authorized to receive the bonds for that purpose.

BISHOP POTTER, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, puts his foot down firmly upon the proposition for a Church Congress preliminary to the session of the General Convention next October. The Congress in question is supposed by some to be designed to organize the anti-ritualistic element in the Convention, but Bishop Potter objects to it on broader grounds. His opinion will have weight with many persons, but the movement for a Congress has gone so far, and received the sanction of so many influential ministers, that it will undoubtedly be held according to appointment.

A HANDSOME woman, who said her name was Mary Miller, and her place of residence Chicago, appeared before Justice Leonard, of Jersey City, Saturday, and said that some days ago her husband left home with a young woman living in the neighborhood and $1,800 of jewelry belonging to herself. A search was inaugurated for the runaway couple, and they were found in New York. The woman was decked out in Mrs. Miller's jewelry. The jewelry being surrendered to the wife, no charge was made against either. Having recovered her jewelry, Mrs. Miller returned to Chicago. Her husband went to Europe.

THE lawyers of New York are likely to make a good thing out of the Beecher-Tilton scandal. First there is the great case of Tilton vs. Beecher, in which $100,000 damages are claimed. Then Mr. Henry C. Bowen sues the editor and reporter of the Brooklyn *Eagle* for libel, claiming damages to the amount of $150,000, while he also has the editor of the *Argus* arrested on a criminal charge. Mr. Tilton threatens some suits for libel against New York and Brooklyn editors. Mr. Beecher may follow his example and sue editors all over the country. Mr. Moulton has a right to sue Beecher for charging him with being a blackmailer. Mrs. Tilton may try to vindicate her character in the courts against the charges of Tilton and Moulton, and Susan B. Anthony has a grievance in the charge that she sat in Theodore's lap that may require legal redress. Certainly the prospect of a large libel crop is very promising in New York.

$42,000,000.

There are, to-day, in the vaults in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency about $42,000,000 in new circulating notes of National banks, ready for issue as soon as the banks shall have redeemed the late sent here by them for redemption and destruction. These new ones are intended to take the place of soiled and mutilated notes of various banks, and have accumulated since the new currency act went into operation two months ago. New notes can, under existing circumstances, be supplied more rapidly than the clerical work of redemption can be discharged, but this enormous accumulation is at present attributable to the inadequacy of the clerical force employed in the new redemption division of the Treasury, which, though about fairly in working order, is not yet sufficiently well organized to transact its immense business with requisite facility and rapidity. When regularly begun, in the course of a few days, the work of destruction of old notes and the replacement thereof with new ones will progress with satisfactory rapidity. Up to this time, however, there has been no destruction of the worn and mutilated notes sent here for redemption and destruction since July 1.

JOHNNIE STEEL, better known as Coal Oil Johnny has left Rousseville and is now living near Franklin.

THE LAST HOURS OF PAREPA.

Paris Corres. Phila. Press.

I have recently heard some touching details connected with the last hours of the beloved and lamented Parepa-Rosa. She was in unusual health and spirits during the days that immediately preceded her death, and one day she not only rehearsed the whole of "Lohengrin," but also entertained some company in the evening. That night her child was born—dead. On learning the fact of the death of the ardently expected and long desired infant the shock seemed to turn the poor mother's brain; she became delirious, wildly accusing herself of having caused the death of her child by imprudence and overexertion, and in that state she continued until her death. Her husband is sadly broken down both in health and spirits by his great loss, and though he is now engaged in forming an English opera troupe to travel during the coming season through the leading cities of Great Britain, he is said to be totally indifferent and spiritless, possessing scarce a shadow of his old business energy and artistic enthusiasm. How well I remember the grand farewell performance of the Parepa troupe in New York; the crowded house, the overwhelming enthusiasm, the scarcely concealed emotion of the sweet and lovable and womanly prima donna, and the agitated farewell speech of Carl Rosa himself! "God willing," he cried, "we will soon be with you again!" But God was not willing, for the other half of that impetuous "we" will never return to us any more.

Extraordinary Prophecies.

[From the Pointe Coupee (La.) Republican.]

MR. EDITOR.—About a month ago an acquaintance, who came from Germany, showed me a slip of paper which had been cut from a German paper and sent to him, containing the prophecies of a monk named Tranquil Wolfgang, who died at Munich in 1873. Although I had studied German, I was not a good enough scholar to translate it with ease, and I persuaded him to do it for me, and send you the results. In my estimation all prophecy is the result of keen calculation. Thus when he prophecies that France will be divided into four States he has calculated that as France is no longer the head of Europe the centrifugal force will overbalance the centripetal, and they will displace unity. The four French parties, Bourbons, Orleanists, Imperialists and Republicans, each caring more for its particular interest than for a unity which no longer gives the directing power that France formerly had, will each be strong enough to occupy a portion of the country, but not strong enough to put down the others. But, without further analyzation, I give the document itself, as follows:

The prophecies of the Monk Tranquil Wolfgang, died at Munich, 1873.

1874. Strengthening the Spanish Republic. Dissatisfaction in France. General Armament in Italy. A new Chief of Government in France. Death of Pius IX.

1875. War between Italy and France. The Italian armies besiege Paris. Defeat of the French army. Italian occupation of Algiers. National plebiscitum in Corsica, Nice and Savoy. Inundation in Austria.

1876. Paris surrenders in March. Ratification of peace in Corsica. Nice, Savoy, and Corsica incorporated with Italy. Revolution in Spain and fall of the Government. The pestilence in Russia. Prince Fritz Gotman Emperor. Revolution in England.

1877. Communism and famine in France and Spain. European Congress in Rome. The new Pope reconciled with Italy. General Armament in Europe—France divided into four States. Inundations and hurricanes in Italy. Great cold in Germany.

1878. A new European Congress in Berlin. Death of Queen Victoria. New Government in Spain. The Christians in Turkey are free. Dissatisfaction in Portugal, Poland and Hungary. Cholera in France. Discovery of a remedy for cholera in Bavaria.

1879. Great storms in England. Universal peace. General disarmaments. Great discoveries at sea. The Pope reforms the Church and suppresses the order of the Jesuits.

1880 to 1890. Peace. The Pope blesses all Nations.

Trouble with the Western Arkansas Judicial District.

At the last session of Congress the Committee on the Expenditures of the Department of Justice investigated the Western Judicial District of Arkansas, and developed a state of affairs of the most disgraceful character, especially in relation to disbursement of funds. It was demonstrated that ex U. S. Marshal Logan H. Roots and Wm. A. Britton, had defrauded the Government out of hundreds of dollars. As a consequence Congress was recommended to abolish the district, but for want of true bills to that effect failed to become a law. After the adjournment of Congress the District Court of the District General was called to these frauds, and an examination of the accounts of Roots and Britton was made in the office of the First Controller. The grossest discrepancies and irregularities were soon developed, and two or three years ago Mr. W. H. Nessle, a clerk in the Controller's office, was detailed to proceed to Fort Smith and investigate the accounts there for the purpose of facilitating the investigation. Mr. Nessle took with him, in a large box, papers and documents relating to the case in the custody of the Controller. To day Mr. Nessle turned up again in Washington with his box, and reported that he could not reach Fort Smith without incurring great personal danger, with a liability of losing the box with its valuable contents. It seems that a knowledge of Nessle's movements and the purport of his visit preceded him. After he left the railroad and took stage, he was informed that a band of masked men was after him to secure the box and destroy the papers, thus obtaining the evidence. The detective agent of the Stage line advised Nessle that it would be dangerous for him to attempt to reach Fort Smith, and he consequently retraced his steps. The above is Nessle's story.

The Attorney General was to day reticent about the whole matter, and has written to Duvall, the United States District Attorney at Fort Smith, to secure all the facts in relation to any conspiracy that may have been entered into to capture the papers in Nessle's custody.

Taking a Flogging Voluntarily.

A negro in Alabama, who had stolen a pair of horses and a wagon, was arrested. He did not like the idea of going to jail, his guilt was clear, and admitted, and his conviction certain. He bethought him, under these circumstances, of the custom which prevailed to a large extent, under slavery, for the master to inflict corporal punishment on a servant who had committed larceny, instead of sending him to prison, by which his services would be lost. The negro thought he would prefer this to being shut up, so he requested the owner of the property to give him a flogging instead of sending him to jail. Another colored man being found to administer the stripes, the proposition was acceded to and the punishment inflicted.

It would hardly be safe to follow this example. A similar occurance took place in the District of Columbia, some time ago, after the castigation had been given, the victim repented himself of the arrangement and put his case into the hands of a lawyer. The lawyer had the man who had inflicted the blows arrested for assault and battery. He was brought up for trial, convicted, and fined. The Court held that persons could not be permitted to take the law into their own hands in this way, or to administer a punishment not provided by law.

SPEAKING of Judge Church, in connection with his shadowy chance of a nomination for the Presidency, the Cleveland *American* says: "It is doubtless remembered by several that in 1845 the Judge embarked in what was known as the 'Free Soil Movement,' with several others who were 'a few fools enough to believe in it.' In process of time Judge Prince John Van Buren, and others went back on the movement and returned to their old love, the kennel of the slave-driving Democracy. All know what fruit the seed sown in 1845 has produced and the relation to the Judge has maintained to its germination and ripening. The late William H. Seward once remarked, in speaking of Senator Douglas, that 'no man could ever be President of the United States who spelled negro with two g's.' It may prove equally difficult for a man to attain that high position who lacked the stamina to stand by the last when once embarked in so vital a principle as that underlying the Free Soil Movement of 1845. Had the Judge stuck to the platform of '45, he might not now find his departure from the faith' the fatal rock in the Hell Gate Channel to the Presidential chair."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS, January 1, 1873. $778,281 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

Wm. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fellanbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. E. Bartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUTCHISON & CO.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES
Of every description, removed from No. 28 Wood St. to
No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OPPOSITE HARRIS HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 2 and 5 Union street.

ICE
AT PANIC PRICES
On and after September 1, 1874, we will sell as follows:

8 lbs per day, 6 del..	$ 60,	per week, 7 del.	$ 70
10 lbs per day, 6 del..	70,	per week, 7 del.	85
15 lbs per day, 6 del..	1 00,	per week, 7 del.	1 25
20 lbs per day, 6 del..	1 50,	per week, 7 del.	1 75
25 lbs per day, 6 del..	2 00,	per week, 7 del.	2 50
50 to 100 lbs per day, per lb			2½
100 to 200 lbs per day, per cwt			75
200 to 500 lbs per day, per cwt			65
500 to 1,000 lbs per day, per cwt			60
Wagon loads, per cwt			50

Ice for sale by the car load.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE ICE CO.,
Office—Twentieth and Railroad streets,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole,
500 " Spring Rio Hyak Sole,
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brand,
With a full assortment of Saddler and Shoemakers stock, wholesale and retail.

TIMOTHY SEED—80 BUSH. CHOICE
Timothy Seed, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.
August 3, 1874. aug4

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
LATEST STYLES
IN
HATS AND BONNETS
AUTUMN STYLE.
TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS
BOYS' LACE CAPS,
INFANTS' TRIMMED HATS.
New Fringes and Gimps,
Beaded Fringes and Gimps,
Yak Laces and Gimps.
New assortment of
Hamburg Edgings,
Laces, Trimmings, &c.
A Full Line of
Plain and Watered Ribbons,
All widths, in black and full line of colors.
A Beautiful Stock of
SASHES & SASH RIBBONS.
New Styles of
Plaitings & Ruchings,
New Flowers, Pom Pons, Feathers, Tips, &c.
Underwear,
For Ladies, Gents and Misses.
HOSIERY,
For Ladies, Gents and Misses.
A Full Complete Stock of
LADIES' AND
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Prices Low at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
Penn Avenue.
SUMMER GOODS.
Stock kept up
Full and Complete
During the entire season.
New Hamburg Embroideries, Nainsook and Swiss Embroideries, Victoria Lawns, French Swiss, 4-4 Organdie, Plain and Figured Nainsook, Irish Linen, Tucked Muslin for skirts, &c.
White Piques, all cotton.
White and Turkey Red Table Damasks.
Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Napkins.
Waiter Napkins, Table Covers.
Damask and Huck Towels, very cheap.
Lace Veils, Lace Ruches, Collars and Handkerchiefs, and Fine Laces by the yard at low figures.
Linen Cuffs and Collars, Gentlemen's.
Linen Bosoms, Fronts and Linen Styles Neck cards.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear, closing out at low prices.
Every variety of Canvas for Embroidery.
Canvas Patterns all the new designs.
Zephyr and Germantown Yarns in all colors.
Ladies' Cotton Hosiery, Fancy Striped Cotton Hosiery choice patterns at reduced prices.
Misses' Vests and Merino Underwear in all grades for Ladies and Children.
Corsets, Hoop Skirts and Pompadour Panniers.
Linen Lawn Duck, Flannel and Reversible Jackets at cost.
Cloth and Cashmere Jackets, for early autumn wear.
Shetland Shawls and Nubias.
Kid Tinted Gloves and Gauntlets.
Fruit Loom Alexander, Harris & Thomson's Seamless and Victoria
KID GLOVES,
One to six buttons.
Gents' Silk Lisle Thread and Kid Gloves.
Silk Umbrellas.
New Bead Fringes, Gimps and Ornaments.
Bead and Silk Reticule.
Beaded Laces, Silk, Yak and Guipure Lace.
BLACK SILK VELVETS
Full assortment in all prices now open.
Trimming Silks, Black and Colored Gros Grain Silks, Black Satins, several prices.
Early autumn styles received as soon as out.
Prompt attention paid to all orders.

RETAIL DEPARTMENTS.
NEW GOODS.
New Plain De Bege,
New Twilled De Bege,
New French Chintzes,
New English Chintzes,
New Printed Repps,
New Tycoon Repps,
AT
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 Fifth Avenue.

DRESS GOODS,
Summer Silks and Black Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.
Great Bargains in Linen Suits, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
SUMMER STOCK
A choice line at very low prices.
MATTINGS,
FANCY AND COCOA,
In the best styles and qualities.
OIL CLOTHS,
All widths, well seasoned.
Boyard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue.

SECOND AND LAST
GRAND GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
Masonic Relief Association
OF NORFOLK, VA.,
THURSDAY, Sept. 3d, 1874.
Under authority of a Special Act of the Virginia Legislature, passed March 5th, 1872.
50,000 TICKETS—6300 CASH GIFTS.
$250,000!
TO BE GIVEN AWAY.
A NEW FEATURE. TO WIT—A Gift is Guaranteed to one of every ten Consecutive Numbers.
LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF		$ 30,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF		20,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF		10,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF		5,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF		3,000
15 Cash Gifts of $1000 each		15,000
28 Cash Gifts of 500 each		14,000
4 Cash Gifts of 250 each		10,750
79 Cash Gifts of 100 each		11,850
250 Cash Gifts of 50 each		12,500
578 Cash Gifts of 30 each		17,340
5000 Cash Gifts of 10 each		50,000
6000 CASH GIFTS, aggregating		$250,000

Whole Tickets, $5; Half Tickets, $2.50; Quarter Tickets, $2.50; Eleven Whole Tickets or $22 Half Tickets for $100. No discount on less amount.
No INDIVIDUAL BENEFITS.
This Concert is strictly for MASONIC purposes, and will be conducted with the same liberality, honesty, and fairness which characterized the first Concert, which was given by JOHN L. HARRIS, President.
Tickets entitled to tifths not exceeding One Hundred Dollars, if purchased, directly or indirectly, at the New York Branch, will be refunded, on application, without charge, for thirty days from the fifth day after the drawing.
HENRY V. MOORE, Secretary.
Parties desiring to aid the undertaking can procure Tickets and circulars giving full particulars, at the Branch Office of the Association,
1 Room 24, Nassau Street, New York,
Or address MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
P. O. BOX 1417, New York City.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
je26:d:f7

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this war superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Miners and Quarrymen by keg or car load, AT LOW PRICES. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 16 Seventh (late Irwin) street, Pittsburgh.

CEMENT.
500 bbls. Louisville,
100 bbls. Rosendale.
For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
NOTICE.
On account of an unavoidable and unexpected delay in a shipment of goods to have been received in the early part of the week, which will not arrive until Saturday morning, when we will place upon our counters Domestic Goods at extraordinary low prices, especially PILLOW CASE COTTONS, never known to have been sold so low before.
NEW FALL STYLES OF
Calicos, with Trimming Borders.
Mourning Calicos, with Borders.
New Fall Chintzes.
Extra Good Bargains in
4-4 Bleached Muslins,
All Grades.
Very Low Prices for
All Widths Brown Muslins.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins,
All Widths.
Table Linens,
Table Damasks,
A full stock—prices low.
Towels and Towelings,
All Qualities.
Honey Comb Quilts, very low.
Marseilles Quilts,
Crochet Quilts, &c.
Ginghams, Checks, Shirtings, Ticks, &c.
We take pleasure in calling the attention of our friends and customers to our stock of
DOMESTIC AND
Housekeeping Goods
As we are now offering them at prices lower than ever before known, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

CARLISLE'S
ONE PRICE CASH STORE.
The great success of "OUR NEW SYSTEM" Warrants us in saying we will continue it for 365 days longer. By it our goods are reduced in price from 10 to 33 per cent. at all times.
A full line of SUMMER GOODS on hand and daily arrivals of FALL GOODS make our stock very attractive.
We call attention to a few SPECIALTIES for Boys and Girls going from home to school. All sizes of
Muslin and Merino Underclothing.
Another lot of our
96 cent kid Gloves and 92 cent Corsets.
Ladies' and Misses'
UNSHRINKABLE MERINO SKIRTS,
Just the thing for cool evenings. We are again ready to fill orders for our
Skirt Supporter with Shoulder Brace Combination.
Price 83 cents, add our NEW
Stocking Suspender,
For Ladies and Children, price 42 and 32 cents per pair. Both articles are recommended by physicians, and are unsurpassed in usefulness. Call and see them or send for circular to
J. D. CARLISLE,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
L. H. SMITH & CO.
49 SIXTH ST.,
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.
THE
FIERY F

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 8 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, And. J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
Edward A. Long, Frank Kohne,
JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
58 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We Buy and Sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper
A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Schreidinger, J. F. Havenbor, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, F. Haberman, A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAUBANT, Cashier.

International Bank
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $200,000
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS,
6 Per Cent., per annum on Special Deposits, from insolvent non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for fixed time and upwards. 4 and 5 per cent. allowed on ordinary deposits.
Notes and Bills purchased.
W. McMURTRIE, President.
WM. NEER, Vice President.
H. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.—John Walk, W. R. Mechling, Wm. Nosh, Thos. Smith, J. C. Anderson, Wm. McKee, W. W. McGregor, Stephen Mercer, Thomas Nash.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 31, 1874.

Saturday closed a week of slightly improved financial activity, and the faith is entertained that it will continue, and increase. The crop moving period is at hand, and currency is now being drawn to the West for this purpose. But along with this comes a hopeful spirit, occasioned by the generally good crops, and thus trade is reviving. Of course, as felt here, there are other substantial reasons for the improved condition of things, but these refer back, after all, to the crops. The prospects of heavy freightages have led the railroad authorities to prepare for the traffic, and this preparation involves putting their roads in thorough trim. Thus work has come to our mills, and a moderately busy season exists, with frequent collections, and but little paper.

The first lot of the two million new five per cents. arrived in London Friday, and these bonds are the only national loan now upon the market.

By a Washington dispatch, it would appear that the National Bank Redemption Bureau of the Treasury has thus far called upon the National Banks for a deposit of only $2,000,000, while the actual amount of currency which has been redeemed exceeds $16,000,000. Therefore as soon $14,000,000 legal tenders which the different banks are still counting as a portion of their reserve deposited which has no existence in fact, having been paid, and must be replaced as soon as the Department can accomplish the sorting of the currency received and redeemed. In the present state of the money market, this second call for $14,000,000 or $15,000,000 legal tenders will have little or no effect, but under other circumstances it might prove very unpleasant. This is only another illustration of the bungling of a Congress who think they can manage the affairs of bankers and merchants better than the bankers and merchants can do it themselves.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 56 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	108¾	108¾
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	118½	118½
5-20 1862	113½	113½
" 1864	113¾	113¾
" 1865	113½	113½
" 1865 new.	113¾	113¾
" 1867	113¾	113¾
" 1868—coupons.	113¾	113¾
10-40's	109¾	110
Currency 6's	117¾	117¾
New 5 per cents	112¾	112¾
10-40's—coupons	114¾	114¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	103½	103¾
Erie	22	21½
I. C.	84½	84¾
L. S. & M. S.	74	74½
C. C. & I. C.	19	19
St. Paul	35½	35
Do. Preferred		53¾
Michigan Southern	73¾	73¾
Do Central	79	79
North Western Common	28¾	28
Do. Pref	56	56¾
Rock Island	101¾	101¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	86¾	86¾
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾
Western Union Telegraph	76¾	76¾
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	25¾
Union Pacific	28¾	28
Toledo & Wabash	30¾	30
Chicago & Alton		99
Adams Express	103	103
American Express	60¾	60¾
U. S. Express	67¾	67¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	70	70¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	
Merchants Union Express	19	19
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24¾	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Bid.	Asked.
P., R. R.	51¾	51¾
" scrip	102¾	102¾
Reading	55½	55¾

NEW YORK, August 29, 1874.

Money was easy at 1@2½; prime discounts 4@7. Sterling was dull at 486½@486¾ for sixty days and 489¼@489¾ for sight. The customs receipts were $398,000. The total imports for the week were $9,525,261. The produce exports were $5,660,919. Gold was steady at 109¾. The carrying rates were ½@1 per cent., and for borrowing 1 per cent. and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $97,000. The clearings were $13,000,000. Governments were dull outside of registered '65s new and '68s, which were active. State and railroad bonds were quiet. Stocks have been weak throughout the day and declined from ⅛ to 1¾ per cent., the extreme having been made in Wabash, which fell off from 35¾ to 33¾. Union Pacific declined 1 per cent., Rock Island ¾, and New York Central ⅝. The decline in the remainder of the list was ¼ to ⅝. There was considerable pressure to sell towards the close, and the market left off active and weak. Among the sales to-day were 17,000 shares Western Union, 4,000 Pacific Mail, 11,000 Lake Shore, 16,000 Union Pacific, and 12,000 Wabash.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$ 259,206
Specie, decrease	216,800
Legal tenders, increase	1,391,200
Deposits, increase	136,000
Circulation, decrease	16,700
Reserve, increase	440,000

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118¾; 5-20s of '62, 113¾; do of '64, 113¾; do '65, 113¾; do '65, new, 113¾; do of '67, 117¾; do of '68, 117¾; 10 40s, 114¾; new 5s, 112¾; currency 6s, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 92½; Tennessee, old, 75; do new, 75; Virginia, new, 28; do old, 28; North Carolina, old, 19; do new, 13.

Stocks.—Canton, 61; Western Union Telegraph Company, 76¾; Quicksilver, 29¾; Adams Express, 105¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 76½; American Express, 59½; U. S. Express, 67½; Pacific Mail, 47½; N. Y. Central, 101¾; Erie, 21¾; do preferred, 47½; Harlem, 124½; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 73¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 94½; Northwestern common, 27¾; do preferred, 54¾; Rock Island, 100¾; New Jersey Central, 105½; St. Paul, 35; do preferred, 53; Toledo & Wabash, 33½; do preferred, 60; Fort Wayne, 93½; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 23; Chicago & Alton, 101; do preferred, 101½; Ohio & Mississippi, 25½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 63; Burlington & Quincy, 101; Lake Shore, 73; Panama, 113½; Illinois Central, 84½; Union Pacific, 27¾; Central Pacific, 90½; Wabash, 34; Hartford & Erie, 1⅝; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108½.

LONDON, August 29—5 P. M.—Consols, money: account 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 108¾; do of '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 104¾. New York Central, 96; Erie, 20¼; preferred, 47.

PARIS, August 29.—Rentes 63f 87½c.

Chicago Seed Market.

CHICAGO, August 29.—Prime Timothy continues to meet with a fair demand, and the offerings of such being rather restricted, the market remains very firm. Common and inferior qualities, however, remain dull and slow sale; sales ranged at $2.35@2.36 for poor, $2.45@2.55 for fair to good, $2.59@2.87½ for prime and $2.70 for strictly prime. Clover seed but steady; sold at $6.40@6.50. Flax in good demand at $1.75@1.80 for fair to good crushing.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 29, 1874.

Trade in commercial circles continues quiet, and the general markets are devoid of any new characteristics deserving of special notice. While it is true that the demand for all the leading staples is restricted almost entirely to supplying immediate wants, as people very generally are pursuing a hand-to-mouth policy, there is, nevertheless a very fair business in the aggregate. In regard to values, there have been no important changes since the date of our last report.

APPLES—Continue very dull, with a supply largely in excess of the demand, and prices are nominal at 75 to $1.50 ₩ barrel, as to quality.

BUTTER—We can report a steady demand and regular sales at 30@33 for medium to good and 35 for strictly prime.

CHEESE—There is an increasing demand and the market is firmer although unchanged. We continue to quote at 13¾@14c for prime Ohio Factory.

EGGS—The arrivals continue light, and with a steady demand and very limited supply, prices are strong and still tending upward; fresh may be fairly quoted at 18@20c.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $6.75@7.50; red winters, $6.25@6.50 for new and $6.75@7 for old. Rye Flour, $5.75@6.

GROCERIES—The majority of our grocery houses are doing a moderate business, and while it cannot by any means be termed active, it is perhaps about about all that can be expected under the existing conditions, and notwithstanding there is considerable complaining, we have reason to believe that our merchants generally will do a good run of business as they had at the corresponding time last year. Sugars continue to be more sought after than any other article in this category, while Coffees, on the other hand, is the most depressed.

SUGARS.—Fair to good, Crushed and Granulated 11¾@12c; Patent Out Loaf, 12¾c; Soft A, 10¾c; 10¾; Ex. C, 10¾; Franklin Extra C, 10; American Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 8@9¾.

COFFEE.—Fancy Rio, 26; Choice Rio, 24¾@25c; prime, 23¾c; good, 22c. Fancy Roasted, in 1 ℔ packages, 27c; choice, 26¾c; fair, 25c. Roasted, 20@25. Molasses Syrups, 40 to 50.

RICE—Carolina, 9¾; good, 9¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c. Patna, 8½c.

GRAIN—There is not much inquiry for Wheat, hence the market is dull, although there is no change to note in the quotations, $1.15@1.20 for Penns and Ohio red and white. The Oat market is, if anything, a trifle firmer on the inquiry, but prices are not touched to that extent, notwithstanding the arrivals keep up well and the supply considerably in excess of the requirements. we continue to quote at 60@65, according to quality. Corn is in fair supply, quiet and unchanged at 78@83 for Sacked and 80@85 for Car. Rye is dull at 90c@$1. Barley is in little offering and not much inquiry for it.

HAY—The supply and receipts are quite large, with more inquiry; quotable at $18@22.▼ ton.

PEACHES—Continue very dull, with sales at from 75@$1.40 ₩ bushel.

PLUMS—$3@4 ₩ bushel.

POTATOES—Quotable at 65@70 ₩ bushel by the car-load; in a jobbing way Prime to Choice Mercer and Western Reserve quoted at $2.50@3 ₩ bbl for Baldwins and $3 for Salmon Rose.

POULTRY—Live Chickens quotable at 50 to 75 cents per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—There is a steady jobbing trade, and the market is firm but unchanged. Following are the prevailing quotations: Hams—Extra, Sugar Cured, ▼ ℔, 13½@14c; Shoulders—Ex. Sugar Cured, 10¾@11; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured, 15c; Dried Beef—Extra Sugar Cured, 13c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c ▼ lb; Short Rib Sides, 13¾; Clear Sides, 14½@ Mess Pork, ▼ bbl, $25; Lard—Refined for tierces, 10¾; do for kegs, 11c; Sausages, $1@1.50. 3 lb caddies, 16¾; 5 lb. do, 16¾. 3 lb. pails, 18; 5 lb. do, 17½; 8 ▼ do, 17c.

RYE—Is dull and lower at $2 90@3 ▼ bushel to the trade and $3.10@3.25 in a jobbing way. Clover Seed, nominal at $6.50@7. Flax quotable at $2@2.10.

SALT—Steady and unchanged; woolen or refuse, ¾c; cotton, 7¾@8.

TALLOW—Country, 6¾@7c, city, 8c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 29, 1874.

CRUDE.

The market has been very quiet all week; Pittsburgh refiners bought very sparingly in consequence of the unsatisfactory and depressed condition of the product, but prices as yet have not declined much—not over 2 to 3c ▼ bbl, and as tankers are still reported as buying pretty freely, the impression is strong that they will continue to hold its own pretty well for some time to come. Of course, as soon as the tankers are supplied, one of the main props will have been knocked out from under the market; as there is no question but what this has been its main support recently, but producers are now holding for what they can get, and it is thought will have stiffened sufficiently to enable refiners to commence buying again. We heard of offers having been made to sell to day at 93¾ ▼ barrel free on cars at Parker, which is a shade lower as compared with Wednesday and Tuesday. Nothing of importance has been doing in refiners very generally are well stocked; some of them, it is said, have enough on hand and contracted for to keep them going during the balance of the year, hence it is not strange that they have been buying very sparingly of late.

REFINED.

The market opened steadily this week, and it continued to rule so until Thursday—an advance of ⅛ to ¼ a cent having been established, when Cleveland sold 25,000 barrels for September at 19½c, and Kerr's 15,000 barrels additional for October at 19¾. The staggered the market considerably, and the advance satisfied the bears in the early part of the week, but lost further morethe trade here was very much disheartened, and it looked for a time as if a general depression would ensue. Yesterday, however, there was considerable inquiry again, from which it was evident that more ore would be had but prices remain as a telegram this afternoon reported 19¾c bid for twenty-five thousand barrels to be delivered between now and the 5th of September, with no sellers. It is estimated that ex parties have at least another million of barrels before the close of the year, and that a similar quantity will be required to supply the home trade, viz that, notwithstanding the natural is a very unsatisfactory condition just now, there is reason to believe that there will yet be a change for the better. Our refiners don't want to keep their works running, but they will all shut down—some have done so already—before they will work at a positive loss.

BARRELS.

The Barrel market continues very dull, and in an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition. There is very limited demand, and nominally prices are down below actual cost, and nearly all our coopers have been obliged to shut down for want of orders—some will stock—some will have enough to run them during the balance of the year, hence there is but little prospect of any improvement. Following are the quotable changes: countries $1.30, and city make, $1.45.

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts crude this week,	11,820	bbls
last week,	37,042	"
Jan'y 1 to date,	1,239,178	"
same time, 1873,	1,242,435	"
Exports refined this week,	10,035	"
last week,	21,153	"
Jan'y 1 to date,	644,756	"
same time 1873,	580,422	"

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	Warden F & Co., Phila.	1,092
Citizens	Tack Bros	do 844
Imperial	J P Logan	do 1,000
Livingston Bros	Warden F & Co	do 100
Total		2,436

SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE OIL EAST VIA P. R. R. & A. V. R. R. OIL LINE.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Butler	Devoe Mfg Co	Compan'y 640
Butler	Lowe & F	do 400
Dilks	Devoe Mfg Co	do 1,000
Total		2,820

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

August 25th.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
McKelvy	Star O W	644
Fisher Bros	Hutchinson O W	777
McKelvy	Mu chinson O W	486
McKelvy	Hutchinson O W	906
McKelvy	Vesta O W	189
Total		2,897

August 22th.

Hutchinson & B	Riverside O W	401
McKelvy	Star O W	314
Fisher Bros	Hutchinson O W	430
McKelvy	Hutchinson O W	228
Pisher	Hutchinson O W	163
Owner	Buneam O W	444
Total		2,005

August 27th.

Fisher Bros	Vesta O W	330
Lockhart & F	Mellinn O W	929
Hutchinson & B	Riverside O W	190
Total		1,468

August 28th.

Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	330
Fisher Bros	Buneam O W	80
McKelvy	Hutchinson O W	796
Total		1,179

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY August 29, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of the different kinds of stock for the week, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the preceding week also:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Cattle	858 cars.	561 cars.
Hogs	166 "	141 "
Sheep	128 "	102 "

FREIGHTS.

Following are the current rates of freight on live stock from this point eastward:

To Philadelphia, ▼ cwt	25 cents
To Baltimore, ▼ cwt	25 cents
To New York, ▼ cwt	35 cents

CATTLE.

The market during the past week did not differ much from those that have preceded it for some time past, hence it was devoid of anything specially new or particularly important. The arrivals, as will be seen, were again large, and, as usual, mostly common in point of quality, although the supply of good cattle was pretty well up to the demand—as regards prices we do not think there was any quotable change unless it was in scalawag native and Texas stock, which have been very difficult to dispose of, except at ruinous prices, for some time past. Our New York dispatches of yesterday, received too late to be used to dispose of this scalawag stock was impossible to dispose of this scalawag stock at any price, and that a good many had to go over, from which it would appear that the market East is even worse for this kind of cattle than it is here. To-day's receipt, however, were in steady demand all week and sold readily at full prices; and, in fact, the market for all the better grades, except the kind to which reference has been made, was all that could reasonably be expected. The total receipts for the week footed up 858 cars, of which about 180 cars were through consignments; sales for the week, 852 head, against 4,960 the week preceding. Philadelphia buyers purchased 97 cars. New York, 9 cars, and country dealers 107 cars; in addition to these there were 26 cars taken by local dealers and butchers. There were no sales above 5¾ and not many at that, although an occasional sale of 5¾ more could have been obtained for something extra, of which there were none on sale.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,350@1,400 steers	5.85@5.75
Prime 1,250@1,350 steers	5.30@5.50
Good 1,050@1,150 steers	5.75@5.00
Fair to prime Grassers	4.50@5.25
Stockers, as to quality	3.00@4.00
Common to good Texans	2.50@3.50

SINGULAR.

The New York "Tribune" of Saturday says: A small bunch of decently fat but green Ohio steers, received this morning from East Liberty, had an unusual and remarkable affection of the eyes, so that three fourths of the lot were blind, either in one eye or both. Otherwise there were no symptoms of disease, and all appeared to eat and drink as well as any other cattle in the pens. It seems proper to mention this circumstance.

that care may be taken to note the appearances of a similar affection elsewhere, and to learn, if possible, its origin and probable effect on the beef as human food.

SHEEP.

The market was scarcely as brisk as it was last week, notwithstanding the arrivals show a considerable falling off, and the quality was pretty well up to what it has been for some time past. Our principal New York buyer, Henry Brisman, who not unfrequently takes a large proportion of the entire supply, was out of the field the greater part of the week in consequence of the very unfavorable advices from that point, and this, as might be expected, was not without its effect in depressing the market. However, good, fat sheep brought about as much as they did last week, while the common and medium grades may have ruled a shade lower, and we will here take occasion to state that some dealers reported a decline all around. Extra 100 lbs—fine wool—may be quoted at 5¼@5¾; prime 90@95 lbs, 5¼@5¾; good 80@85 lbs, 4¾@5¼; 70@75 lbs, 3¾@4. Good open wool Jersey Ewes quotable at $2.50@3.75 ▼ head, and common to fair at $2@2.50. Scalawags, $1@1.50. Lambs quotable at 6@5¾ for fair to prime.

HOGS.

The market for good heavy corn hogs has been fairly active all week, and as the supply was scarcely equal to the demand, together with the fact that prices were higher at the sources of supply in advance, as compared with this day week, of ¼@¾ ▼ ℔ has been established. The feeling to day was also easier, as there was but little inquiry, but prices were maintained and the general impression is that good corn hogs are destined to hold their own for some time to come, although the market sometimes makes a turn when it is least expected, as was the case last week, when the bottom dropped out without giving any notice. Grass hogs, however, continue dull.

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IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK—American Pig—Some furnaces are firmer in their views, while, on the other hand, some who have been asking $31 would now accept $30, and there is more willingness to sell at present prices for fall delivery. There is no accumulation of stocks in the Lehigh valley, and Forge still remains scarce. In the present condition of the market, it can hardly be said then that sales have been made at very low prices when it has been necessary to clean up an outside lot. Thus the sale has become known of about one thousand tons Nos 2 and 3, badly assorted, at $25, and some, however, sold at $27 for the first class brands, which are held at our quotations. We quote Foundry No 1, $30@32; No 2, $28@29. Gray Forge, $26@27. Bessemer—Bars remain quiet, with the selling price below cost. There is no offer being made by the mills now to make sales; the general impression who so thoroughly demoralized the market during the early part of the year are no longer here, and that prices will be touched from time to time, not with standing the arrivals keep up well and the supply considerably in excess of the requirements—we continue to quote at $60@65, according to quality. Corn is in fair supply, quiet and unchanged at 78@83 for Sacked and 80@85 for Car. Rye is dull at 90c@$1. Barley is in little offering and not much inquiry for it.

HAY—The supply and receipts are quite large, with more inquiry; quotable at $18@22.▼ ton.

PEACHES—Continue very dull, with sales at from 75@$1.40 ▼ bushel.

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Citizens	Tack Bros	do 844
Imperial	J P Logan	do 1,000
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Receipts at this yards since Monday morning 5,648; 77 for Philadelphia hogs; 70 for Baltimore; 2 for Philadelphia hogs; 70 for Baltimore; 2 for prime corn fed Yorkers; and grassers may be quoted at 5@5¼. Sales to-day: Bought five cars light Missouri hogs, 160 lbs, to day, at 5¾, and 4 cars from Southern Ohio, averaging from 150 to 160 lbs, at 5¾. There was also a sale of one car of good corn fed Yorkers at 5¾.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK—American Pig—Some furnaces are firmer in their views, while, on the other hand, some who have been asking $31 would now accept $30, and there is more willingness to sell at present prices for fall delivery. There is no accumulation of stocks in the Lehigh valley, and Forge still remains scarce. In the present condition of the market, it can hardly be said then that sales have been made at very low prices when it has been necessary to clean up an outside lot. Thus the sale has become known of about one thousand tons Nos 2 and 3, badly assorted, at $25, and some, however, sold at $27 for the first class brands, which are held at our quotations. We quote Foundry No 1, $30@32; No 2, $28@29. Gray Forge, $26@27. Bessemer—Bars remain quiet, with the selling price below cost. There is no offer being made by the mills now to make sales; the general impression who so thoroughly demoralized the market during the early part of the year are no longer here, and that prices will be touched from time to time, not with standing the arrivals keep up well and the supply considerably in excess of the requirements—we continue to quote at 60@65, according to quality. Corn is in fair supply, quiet and unchanged at 78@83 for Sacked and 80@85 for Car. Rye is dull at 90c@$1. Barley is in little offering and not much inquiry for it.

HAY—The supply and receipts are quite large, with more inquiry; quotable at $18@22.▼ ton.

PEACHES—Continue very dull, with sales at from 75@$1.40 ▼ bushel.

PLUMS—$3@4 ▼ bushel.

POTATOES—Quotable at 65@70 ▼ bushel by the car-load; in a jobbing way Prime to Choice Mercer and Western Reserve quoted at $2.50@3 ▼ bbl for Baldwins and $3 for Salmon Rose.

POULTRY—Live Chickens quotable at 50 to 75 cents per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—There is a steady jobbing trade, and the market is firm but unchanged. Following are the prevailing quotations: Hams—Extra, Sugar

HOME NEWS.

Committed.

Frank Eaton was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman J. W. Gunday, Justice of the Peace of Oakland to await a hearing on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, on the oath of William Crehee. His case will come up for trial at the September term of Court.

Slight Fire.

At half-past five o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was sounded from box 72. It was caused by the discovery that the gas works attached to Kloman, Carnegie & Co.'s steel works was in flames. The flames were soon extinguished but not until the works had been somewhat damaged and a tressel-work and car consumed. The loss will not exceed $400, covered by insurance.

Alleged Watch Thief.

A man, who refuses to give his name, was arrested yesterday on board the steamer Battle by Detectives Pender and Mossner, on suspicion of having stolen a watch. It is alleged the man slept for one night at No. 18 Market street, and that when he left, a man in the same room missed his watch. As no one else was in the apartment suspicion naturally fell upon the prisoner.

Incendiarism in Allegheny.

About three o'clock yesterday morning officer Kaltenbaugh discovered fire issuing from the second story of Mr. H. M. Dunlap's stable corner of Benton alley and Buena Vista street, Allegheny, and at once sounded the alarm from box 17. The upper portion of the stable, which is two-story brick, and the second story of an adjoining two-story brick stable, were almost entirely destroyed, as also a large quantity of hay. The loss will not exceed $200, on which there is no insurance. There is no doubt, whatever, that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Mandamus Asked for.

In the Common Pleas Court on Saturday, W. J. Radcliffe, Henry Williams, John Chislett, R. H. Negley and Frank S. Bissell, commissioners for the improvement of Stanton avenue, filed a petition for a *mandamus* to be issued on the Mayor and Controller Snodgrass to compel them to issue bonds for the improvement of said avenue. The petitioners state that bonds have already been issued to the amount of $222,000, and that $110,000 are wanted to finish the improvement.

The Court ordered the petition to be filed, and granted a rule on the defendants to show cause why a *mandamus* should not be issued, returnable on Saturday next.

THE PIPE LINE CASE.

The Argument Again Postponed.

In the District Court, on Saturday, the argument was to have been had on the application of the Columbia Conduit Company for leave to file a bond of indemnity with the West Penn Railroad. Messrs. Barton and Woods represented the pipe company, and Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell the railroad company. When Mr. Barton called the attention of the Court to the matter, Judge Ewing said he had understood the argument was to be had for a certainty for a full bench, and he did not feel like disposing of the matter himself unless the counsel on both sides insisted upon it. He presumed that they would want at least two of the Judges on the bench.

After some discussion among counsel as to the jurisdiction of the District Court in the matter, Judge Ewing announced that the other Judges would probably be here on Wednesday next, and postponed the argument until that day.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

A Man Found Lying Unconscious on Wylie Street.

About half past 9 o'clock last night officer Young, while patrolling his beat found a man lying on the sidewalk at the corner of Wylie avenue and Chatham street. On approaching him the policeman found his face and clothing covered with blood. On attempting to arouse the man it was found that he was altogether unconscious. Summoning assistance the officer removed him to Lafferty's drug store, when it was discovered that his chin and throat had been cut. Dr. Foster was called in and dressed the wounds, which appear to have been made with a knife or razor. The injured man was recognized to be William Higgins, a workman employed at the Fort Pitt Glass works. Restoratives were administered, but at last accounts Higgins was still unconscious. The doctor was of the opinion that the man had been drinking, but failed to detect any smell of liquor on his breath. The affair is wrapped in mystery as no one saw Higgins fall to the sidewalk.

THE MORTALITY RECORD.

Number of Deaths in the City Last Week.

The number of deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday last, was 74, being four less than last week. The largest number of deaths, sixteen, from any one disease, it will be observed, resulted from cholera infantum. More than half the entire number were under two years of age. Dr. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, reports the statistics as follows:

Abcess, 1; gun shot, 1; apoplexy, 1; congestion of brain, 3; Bright's disease, 1; cancer of uterus, 1; cholera infantum, 16; cerebritis, 1; consumption, 6; convulsions, 4; croup, 1; diphtheritis, 2; dentition morbid, 1; diarrhea, 7; disentery, 2; endocarditis, 1; enteritis, 2; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 3; gastro enteritis, 1; heart, disease not specified, 1; homicide, 1; inanition, 5; marasmus, 5; meningitis, 1; pneumonitis, 2; peritonitis, 1; tetanus, 1; whooping cough, 2. Total, 74. Under 1 year 36. From 1 to 2 years, 16; from 2 to 5, 8; from 5 to 10, 4; 15 to 20, 2; from 20 to 30, 4; 30 to 40, 2, 40 to 50, 2; 50 to 60, 4; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 1; age not stated, 1. Total; 74.

White, 73; black, 1. Total, 94.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Two Tragic Temperance Lectures Yesterday.

Coroner McClaflin yesterday held an inquest on the remains of James Lewis, who was found lying dead in the excavation for the new Try street sewer yesterday morning. It appears that the deceased, who is a Welshman, sixty-five years of age, is a puddler by trade, but has not been working for some time. He has been living with Mr. Revan, on Second avenue, and has been drinking quite freely. On Saturday night he was observed by Michael Devine, the night watchman at the Connelsville depot, going up Try street in a very intoxicated condition. This morning Devine discovered him at the foot of the sewer, he having fallen a distance of thirty feet. When taken out he was quite dead. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH FROM PARALYSIS.

The second inquest held yesterday was on the body of John Coolhoff, a German seventy-one years of age, who roomed at 145 Juniata street, Sixth ward, Allegheny. His son, who is a driver on the Pleasant Valley Road, has been in the habit of visiting his father every morning. On Saturday, he found the old gentleman quite well. Later in the day his daughter called, when she discovered her father insensible. On a table in his room were found a bottle of laudanum, one of whisky and another of phosphorus. Medical assistance was summoned, but the old gentleman did not fully but died yesterday morning. Dr. Miller gave it as his opinion that death was caused by paralysis, superinduced by the excessive use of alcholic stimulants, and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

FOOT RACE.

The "Light Weight" Championship of Pittsburgh — Great Preparations Being Made—A Race of "Some Dimensions."

The topic of conversation out Wylie avenue last Saturday, was the coming foot race which is to take place the fifth of September—one week from that day. The "racers" are Edward Maloy and William Ray, both carrying about two hundred and sixty pounds of flesh, avoirdupois, but of course they do not intend to run at any such weights. In an interview with a gentleman, who will in all probability be chosen umpire when the "run" comes off, our representative learned that the two contestants would go into training at once. They have agreed to run at one hundred and sixty pounds, and in order to secure the proper reduction of surplus tissue—only having one week in which to prepare for the contest, they will be fed on dry crackers and vinegar—the former to enable them to retain their strength, the latter to reduce their flesh. Besides this, they will be required to travel a long distance each day, and go through all the necessary performances to enable them to have powers of endurance. The stakes will be $50 a side, and as the training is going to be attended with some expense, one of the contestants, who has been in the habit of smoking fine cigars, was heard to say that he would have to smoke "nobbies" for a few days—at least until after the contest, as he could not *stand* so much expense. The race course will be on Neville street, along the line of Nicholson pavement. The time set for the contest is 10 o'clock in the morning, but it is thought it will be deferred until the cool of evening, for the benefit of both parties. The show will be *free*, and it is expected the fastest time on record will be made. We wait the result.

"MARY ANN."

She is Asked to Declare Her Intentions and Sweetly Responds.

She was enjoying his society on the front stoop attached to the parental mansion, on Wylie avenue, last evening, as our reporter was hurriedly wending his way with an item office-wards. The gentle zephyrs were gleefully toying with her raven ringlets, while one lily white hand lay coquettishly in a sun-browned palm, and an arm formed for him an elegant neck-lace. Her countenance, pallid with the supernatural-ness, was uplifted, and the lustrous orbs took out upon the blue empyrean as the little smacking sighs that parted lovingly down upon

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

But a beautiful vision—some thing as airy, as light, as beautiful, as ideal, as the fairy creations of a soap bubble, it must need to the house of material things, and as soap's shell-like gold to the gentle breed of the elephant, the vision for a moment succeeded in the obscuring of the eyes of the gentleman from the upper editorial rooms on the wings of the zephyrs he inquired,

"*Mary Ann! Mary Ann!* Are you coming to bed to night? If you don't come soon I'll come down and help you up-stairs."

Down from heaven with the speed of lightning to the prosaic ways of prosaic wives descended she—and likewise he, and with but a second's interval to recover from the shock, back from Mary Ann in single accents, the third answer to the vision came.

"You needn't trouble your self to come. I can help myself when I get ready."

A night cap was visible from an upper window, and a complimentary interchange of sentiments was inaugurated, but as the accounts M. A. was still on picket duty.

FEET WASHING.

A Peculiar Religious Ceremony—Its Observance Last Night—Very Large Congregation and Most Intense Interest—Strong Excitement in a Winnebrenarian Church on Townsend Street—Sermon of the Pastor and Remarks of Rev. J. Dermitt—The Enthusiasm Finds Expression in Fervent Ejaculations, Crying and Clapping of Hands.

A brief paragraph published in the GAZETTE a few days ago announced that after the Sunday evening discourse in the Bethel of the Church of God, on Townsend street, the ordinance of the Lord's Supper and Feet-washing would be attended to. As the ceremony of feet-washing is one somewhat peculiar, and rarely seen, we dispatched a reporter to the church with instructions to give the result of his observations. The building has been closed for repairs for several weeks, but last night it was thrown open to the public, and the attendance was very large indeed. The room in which services are conducted has not a large seating capacity, but it is quite a comfortable, cosy place for meeting. The pulpit is a plain, unpretentious stand, raised two or three feet above the floor and behind it is a large, square sort of a niche in the wall, furnished with a sofa.

VERY LARGE AUDIENCE.

Before eight o'clock the church was completely filled, every seat being occupied, and in order that others might be accommodated all the surplus benches that could be found were brought in and placed in the aisles. Still many were compelled to be content with standing. The audience in the main was an intelligent one, and variously made up, though it was evident that many were there solely for the purpose of gratifying their curiosity. The colored element was largely represented and manifested no little interest in the proceedings. The very best of order prevailed throughout the entire evening, though we feel inclined to put on record our protest against the noise made by the large number of babies present. At the most inopportune moment, and when all were straining every sense to hear, one of these irrepressible infants would inevitably let out a piercing and terribly discordant scream.

THE PASTOR.

About eight o'clock, Rev. S. Woods, the pastor, ascended the pulpit and opened the exercises by reading a part of the fifth chapter of Paul's letter to the Romans. In his appearance there is nothing striking, and he possesses no marked characteristic that would distinguish him from other men. Dark of complexion, he has short, straight black hair and chin whiskers of the same color. Dressed in black, with coat buttoned almost to the chin, the only white that could be seen was the rim of his collar peeping from the mass of black. His full, round voice could be distinctly heard in all parts of the room, and in every one present he found a deeply attentive listener. During the reading of the opening chapter Rev. J. Dermitt entered the church and being seen by the pastor was invited to and occupied a seat in the pulpit. The audience next joined in singing a hymn in the genuine, old fashioned style, there being no organ accompaniment, nor modern interpolations of any description. One of the lady singers possessed a tenor voice that made the room echo and re echo again. It is uncultivated, however, and the owner put entirely too much strain upon it. When the hymn was finished the congregation kneeled in prayer, and the minister made an earnest appeal to the Tarone of Grace, concluding with the wish that all his hearers might "be wafted on the wings of angels to the vine-clad hills of everlasting glory."

ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP.

At this juncture one of the church officials stepped forward and said that he understood there were some applicants for admission to the church. He invited all who desired to join with them to come to the front, and a gentleman and lady, arising from near the middle of the church, walked to a place near the pulpit. The minister read a certificate of the good standing of Dr. Hall and wife in another church, and turning to the audience, asked if any one had any objections to the admission of Dr. Hall and lady to make them known then or forever after hold their peace. There being no objections, the pastor addressed himself to Mr. Hall and said:

"Have you peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ?"

"I have."

"Do you take the New Testament as your rule of faith?"

"I do."

The same interrogations were propounded to Mrs. Hall and the same answers made thereto. The minister then extended to each the right hand of fellowship, proclaimed them to be in full membership, and wound up by recommending them to the good graces and kind offices of all the members of the congregation.

THE SERMON.

Resuming his place in the pulpit the pastor announced as the text for his evening sermon, the fourteenth verse of the fifth chapter of Paul's second epistle to the Corinthians, commencing, "For the love of Christ constraineth us." He delivered a discourse, not marked by close, clear reasoning and convincing logic, and not adorned with the flowers of rhetoric, but a plain, simple, unpretending sermon, eminently fitted to the understanding of his hearers, and abounding with love for the Master, whose cause he so earnestly pleaded. His illustrations were few but apt and home-like. He said that those who have not yet found the Saviour was Christ who bore not laid their burden at the foot of the cross, are spiritually dead, and that they must experience a new moral birth and purification of heart before being fitted for life in the eternal kingdom. That is certainly as orthodox as any one could wish, and his sermon was such; throughout. Referring, in conclusion, to the ceremony of feet washing he said it was commanded by Scripture, and instanced the case of the washing by Christ of the feet of the disciples. "In the three monumental institutions," said the speaker, "of baptism, communion and feet washing we have a hold on Christ. We have him here to-night. The first represents his birth and death, the second commemorates his sufferings and the third represents lowliness of his spirit. I do not believe in moderation as many of my brethren do, but I believe in doing just what God tells us and leaving the result with him. We will now further ceremony proceed to the ordinance of feet washing, which we claim to be a monumental institution, and authorized by the word of God."

CEREMONY OF FEET WASHING.

The people accepting front seats were requested to vacate them, as in order that those who desired to participate in the ordinance to come forward and find accommodations. The request was complied with in a very orderly manner, and in a few moments all the front seats were entirely filled by men and women, who desired to take part in the ceremony. The females, however, largely preponderated, and of both sexes there were probably twenty-five or thirty. The pastor partially filled two basins with water. The feet-washing was done by a man and woman, each of whom wore an apron in imitation of the girdle worn by Christ, and each taking up a basin of water, washed one by one the feet of those who had taken the third row, and stockings as a matter of course having been taken off. Both feet were placed in the basin, and upon being taken out were wiped with the apron worn by the washer, whereupon the one performing the ceremony and the one submitting to it shook hands and kissed each other, there being no distinction at all made in the matter of sex, the men kissing each other as well as the women. While this peculiar ceremony was being attended to the audience manifested the most eager and intense interest. People crowded forward in the aisles to get a good look at it, and so great was the curiosity of those occupying the back seats that they stood up on the benches for the purpose of getting a better view. During the performance of the ceremony the congregation sang wit unusual vim and vigor;

"This is the way I long have sought,
And mourned because I found it not,"

Every minute only added to the excitement prevailing, and before the meeting closed it mounted to a very high pitch. When the feet had all been washed the participants retired, and others taking their places the ceremony was repeated, and at its conclusion Rev. Wm. Dermitt delivered a stirring and exciting prayer, eliciting numerous hearty and fervent responses from all sections of the room. Indeed so loud and fervent were the ejaculations that a great part of the prayer could not be heard.

THE COMMUNION.

The evening's exercises closed by administering the Sacrament. The minister invited all members of orthodox churches and all who had faith in Christ to participate. In an address after the communion Rev. Dermitt said that it was the first time he had ever witnessed the ceremony of feet washing, and he had not taken part in it because he wished to see how it was done. Having seen it, he felt that he could submit to the humiliation, and hoped that those who had just arisen from the ceremony had taken part in it in the proper spirit, for if they had not, it would be productive of no good. He made an address of some length, and of great warmth and fervor. Handkerchiefs were freely used in all parts of the room to stop the flowing tears and stifle the sobs that spite of every effort would break forth. The men cried "amen," and the clapping of hands, and the sound of crying combined with the deep interest evinced by the numerous spectators produced a picture that will not soon be forgotten. Quite a number of young women were so deeply affected that our reporter momentarily expected to see them go into hysterics. Such nothing has seldom been heard, and in the efforts made by the girls to suppress it, they quivered and shook from head to foot. Indeed the very air in the room seemed to be permeated with the enthusiasm and religious fervor that agitated so many present, and which did not subside until the meeting was over, which was not until ten o'clock.

This congregation belongs to the denomination known as Winnebrenarians, and is said to be in moderately prosperous circumstances. The membership numbers about eighty, we are told, and services are held every Sunday, day and night.

Suburban Residence for Sale.

To parties who contemplate a country residence, we would suggest an attendance at the sale, which takes place at Edgwood Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on next Tuesday, September 1st, at half-past three o'clock, when there will be offered a plot of two acres and thirty perches, on which are erected a two story Frame Mansion House of nine rooms and suitable outbuildings. This property is convenient to the city, being accessible at all hours by the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The surroundings are of the most appropriate kind and offer great advantages to those who prefer rusticity, cleanliness and quiet to the rubbish and uncleanliness of the city.

The sale takes place by order of the administrator of Samuel Bridge, Jr., deceased, and will be positive. A bargain can be expected.

Housekeepers and Laundresses

Will be pleased to know that Duryeas' famous "Satin Gloss Starch" is now being introduced in Pittsburgh. The reputation of this article needs no commendation. Its popularity in the East and in Europe, where it has been sold for the past fifteen years, is now extending over the great West. The best judges declare it to be the "*perfection of quality.*" WM

Read the card of John Stevenson's Sons on first page to-day.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Lay in your winter's supply of coal.

····There was a grand calico ball at Cumberland on Friday night.

····There were ten common cases before Mayor Fleming yesterday morning.

····The McKeesport camp meeting which commenced on Saturday, will close to-morrow.

····Mayor Fleming yesterday sent Geo. Vogel to the Work House for thirty days for abusing his wife.

····There were two common cases disposed of yesterday before deputy Mayor Barker, of the South Side.

····The Allegheny Parks were crowded on Saturday evening. For the first time this season, the fountains were allowed fair play.

····In the District Court on Saturday Charles Bucholz entered a suit against Charles Mertz for malicious prosecution. The damages are laid at $5,000.

····A little child, whose name could not be ascertained, was badly bitten in the hand yesterday by a dog, on Diamond street, near the Novelty works.

····The supplemental contract between the city and the Pennsylvania railroad, relative to the erection of a number of bridges in the East End district, was signed on Saturday.

····On the 17th of September, the twenty-eighth and one hundred and forty seventh Pennsylvania regiments and Knaps battery will hold their fourth annual re-union in this city.

····In the Common Pleas Court on Saturday Judge Collier issued a decree in the Kitty-Roup case. This action was necessary, as the city has taken the case to the Supreme Court.

····This is the season when the clatter of the cans continually salutes the ears of the head of the family, who goes home to seek repose and finds nothing but preserves and racket.

····A pocket-book, which, from papers it contains, is supposed to belong to John Jahns, Jr., of Allegheny, was picked up by a boy, yesterday, and is now at the Mayor's office awaiting its owner.

····The cushions used in the street cars, as a general thing, are so dusty that with the slightest touch on the surface, several inches will be completely covered with the filth abounding within. Can't this be remedied?

····Nothing has yet been heard from the Temperance Vigilance Committee appointed to prosecute tavern keepers who sell liquor on Sunday. Yesterday afforded them plenty of opportunities of commencing their work.

····In the Common Pleas Court on Saturday Charles Spencer and D. R. Cooper filed a petition praying that S. M. Kerr should be made to show cause why he had entered certain matured notes against them. The petition was granted.

····The People's Insurance Company, so popular among our business houses, has removed to No. 100 Fourth avenue, "English Buildings," between Wood and Smithfield, where their friends and patrons will receive every attention.

····On Saturday evening a wagon containing a lot of tin ware was accidentally upset on Arch street near Jackson street, Allegheny. Two young men who were in the wagon, named Charles Klages and Hendricks were thrown out and badly bruised.

····The Eighth Division N. G. Pa., consisting of companies in Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington, Somerset, and Greene counties, will go into camp at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, on Tuesday, September 29, and remain encamped for four days.

····On Saturday, in the Common Pleas Court, Edward Kennedy filed a bill in equity against Peter Curtin for the purpose of settling up a partnership heretofore existing between the plaintiff and defendant. The Court appointed Alfred Graham, receiver.

····The trial list of the District Court will be called over on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock, when the list will be fixed for the following week, jury trials commencing on Monday, September 7th. Cases remaining on the argument list will be disposed of on Wednesday.

····On Saturday afternoon a young woman named Hattie Kelly was released after ninety days imprisonment in the Work-house. On the same evening she was arrested in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, and yesterday morning Mayor Fleming committed her to the Work-house again for a period of six months.

····At noon, on Saturday fire was discovered in Ratings furniture repairing shop on Arch street, near North avenue, Allegheny. The Friendship Engine Company was notified, and extinguished the flames before much damage was done. The fire was caused by a man throwing a lighted match on the floor, after lighting his cigar.

····Nick Lehberger of the Juniata club and Henry Sweitzer of the Sheridan club rowed a three mile scull race on the Allegheny last, on the upper Monongahela course. Lehberger beat his opponent badly, coming in one hundred and fifty yards ahead in twenty-four minutes and seven seconds, Sweitzer being fifty-three seconds behind.

····It is said that the contract for a new stone culvert across Brady street was not awarded to the lowest bidder. The proposals were as follows: McElheny & Co., $6 per perch, Thomas Owens, $5 per perch, Thomas Rooke, $4.80 per perch, and W. Graham, $3.40 per perch. The contract was awarded to Thomas Rooke, which is $1.10 higher than Graham.

····On Saturday night between 11 and 12 o'clock a man who resides on Troy Hill, but whose name we were unable to learn, was set upon by five or six men on Chestnut street, Allegheny, with the evident intention of robbing him. He was knocked down and severely wounded, and the thieves proceeded to search his pockets but got nothing for their trouble. They then left him and hastily retired.

····A raid was made by the police on Saturday night about 11 o'clock on two notorious houses located on Church and Poplar alley respectively, in which they succeeded in capturing thirty-one of the inmates, whom they conveyed to the Central Station. Twenty-six of the prisoners were colored and the balance white. The officers state that several more white men could have been "snatched" had their force been stronger.

····The Newton *Kansan* says: "We learn that Mr. Joseph Ross, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Messrs. Muse, Spivey, Neal, and others, of Newton, will leave for Granada, Colorado, on Saturday evening next, weather and Indians permitting, on a health and hunting excursion, and to view the beauties of the Big Arkansas Valley. We wish the party all the pleasure they may contemplate.

····A glass blower named Julius Batsch, who works at Stewart, Estep & Co.'s establishment on the South Side, recently made in order for those largest cylinder ever made in this neighborhood, if not in the country. Its dimensions were as follows: Length 102 inches; diameter 25 inches; thickness ⅛ of an inch and it weighed 37 pounds. Mr. Batsch presented the cylinder to Frank Plunkett.

····The fire at Brownsville on Friday last caused heavy damage. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The losses are as follows: Jeremiah Barr, loss $5,300, insured for $3,200; L. B. Wiligus, loss $4 000, insured for $3,000; Henry Buiger, loss $800, no insurance; Robert Mitchell, loss $1,000, insurance, $575; Levi Cochran, loss $1,000, insurance, $1,000; Isaac Mason, loss $85, no insurance; Samuel Martin, loss $300, no insurance.

····A fire broke out at Greenville, Pa., on Friday morning and destroyed thirty thousand dollars worth of property. It originated in the grocery of Hamill and Kane. The insurance on the property burned, is as follows: Henline, on building, $11,500; Mannheimer & Co., on stock, $6,000; Welkes Miller, $2,000; Brudage, $1,650; Samuel Lodge, $1,300; J. E. Hull, building $1,500; S. Hull, building, $1,000; Hamill & Calder, stock, $3,500; McKee & Co., $1,000; Hamil & Kane, $1,500. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

····A slight accident occurred on the Castle Shannon Railroad at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The excursion train was coming in from the camp ground, and at Bell's Tavern, a mile and a half out, a small coal car was attached to the front part of the locomotive. Everything went on smoothly until the train had almost passed through the Mt. Washington tunnel, where the coal car jumped the track, which stopped the train very suddenly. No damage was done other than the breaking of a coupling, mashing up the coal car to some extent, and bruising the front part of the engine.

····A rumor has been afloat for the last few days that a murder was committed in the vicinity of Fair Haven, and a man by the name of Smith was the alleged guilty party. The above named gentleman appeared at the office of Deputy Mayor Sailsbury on the South Side, on Saturday, when he made a full statement in regard to the story and said there was not a word of truth in it. He further stated that a young man in that locality by the name of Long had been circulating these reports to his injury, and he wanted to institute proceedings at once against his accuser for slander. By the advice of the magistrate he was induced to withhold the suit until to day. What may be done remains to be seen.

····Selling berries by the foot is a new idea, the offspring of a Uniontown girl's brain. The young lady, who was on a marketing expedition, desired to purchase some berries where with to add zest to her evening repast, but she wouldn't trust the fraudful little boxes which the grocers with pleasing flourish called a number of quarters in the store at the time of the accident, who made for the door, thinking the building was coming down upon them. Upon examination it was found that the building had sustained severe injuries. His left hand was almost severed at the wrist, while a piece of thick glass penstrated the palm, almost running through it. His right hand, though not so badly cut as the other, was mangled in a terrible manner. A long, deep gash laying the leaders bare, extended from half way up the wrist across to the heart of the hand. The fingers were all more or less gashed or mangled. The most dangerous injury, however, was on the back of the head. It seems that when he was shot through with such fearful velocity, his head came in contact with the sharp, jagged point of the thick hammered glass, which inflicted a frightful wound.

His was removed to Mr. Youngson's store, where a physician was summoned, who, after an examination, pronounced his injuries of a most dangerous character. It is feared that he was hurt internally, and that his life, in consequence, is endangered. His weight being in the neighborhood of two hundred pounds, it is almost a miracle that he was not instantly killed.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Pearson at the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church.

Yesterday morning, according to announcement, the Rev. Dr. Pearson preached a sermon on "Broken tooth and disjointed limb; Plain lessons from the Brooklyn story." As might be anticipated, when the general interest in the Beecher-Tilton scandal is taken into account, the church was densely crowded. The opening services were interesting. At their close the reverend gentleman announced as his text Proverbs XXV. chapter, 19 verse, which contained the words which form the first part of the advertised subject. In opening, the preacher dwelt upon the general interest which had been excited by the Brooklyn scandal, so that it had become for weeks past the main topic of conversation throughout the country.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

Proceeding with his discourse, the speaker remarked that the great question was not as to the guilt or innocence of the man against whom the charges were made; it was whether his hearers were willing to stake the issue on Christianity or not. One of the chief warnings to be adduced from the Brooklyn story was as to the use of language and speech. It had become fashionable to use language of an unwarranted, stilted and unnatural style. This was one of the great dangers of the age and country, and this was one of the errors into which the chief actress in this comedy and tragedy had fallen. This sapping and mining of pure language led to loose thoughts. It was wrong to wrap thoughts in language that teemed with filth. A young maiden must be stripped of her wrappings and be made to stand forth the brazen hag she really was.

PASTORAL INTIMACY.

Another matter which was brought to the surface by the Brooklyn scandal was the privilege of pastoral intimacy. He would affirm that in Chicago in twenty years, in the Baptist denomination, there had been but one trial of a minister for any cause involving deceit. It was not his intention to defend anything wrong in any one particular person, but he would claim that the pastoral office sustained its purity. There was no class more closely observed, and the microscopic power of the press was ever on the alert to find anything against the clergy. He believed all places were holy, but he also believed some were specially set apart for holy purposes. He believed all men should be ministers, but he also believed that there were ordination vows which necessitated special holiness, special watchfulness and prayer.

ABOUT BEECHER.

Referring to Mr. Beecher the preacher said that he had published nine volumes of sermons all of which he had read. They were full of injunctions to moral honesty and moral decision. It was a matter of surprise that this strong man should show weakness; this moral hero should vacillate. His teaching and his practice contrast. Why should he nourish the hideous intimacies, seed of damning consequences, the fruit of which he was made to taste to-day? Why should he become the victim of a conspiracy like the present one? It was a fact, however, that strong men often fell at their strongest points. Take Beecher's explanation. He was overwrought, had been hunted in the life of Christ, his lectures and his pastoral duties, and when he was wearied out these temptations came upon him. His duty was plain as the day, to shun the house from whence the horrid whisper had issued.

GATHERING A LESSON.

After referring to the fact that religion was the only safeguard against moral fall, Dr. Pearson went on to remark: Gather this lesson. If such men as these can have these things come to pass with them, what may not I suffer if I prove weak my Father's faith. He was willing to give up the Bible for a better book but except it kissed in the flame of purification he wanted the old Book to regulate his and his neighbor's families. He sympathized with the representative of Plymouth Church. He had first met him in a foreign country, when he visited England in the interest of the struggling North. He had heard him greeted with the hiss and shout of contumely but he had heard him speak eloquently for liberty and God. He did not think much of Beecher as a theologian. His theology was a bundle of ideas, a magazine of fashions.

After a reference to Mutual Monitor, the reverend gentleman concluded his sermon with an eloquent application and an appeal to his hearers to allow the religion of Jesus to rule their lives.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

[Before Judge McCandless].

In the matter of J. B. Sneathen & Co., vs. Sleib & Co., petition for injunction presented, and restraining order granted against Isaac Jones *et. al.* A hearing on the petition was fixed for the 10th of September. Montooth for injunction.

On petition of Lindsay, Starrit & Co., and others, and on motion of their solicitor, Andrew Brentano, of Pittsburgh, was adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Harper. Raymond for petitioning creditors.

In the matter of Joseph and A. T. Douthett, bankrupts, Allegheny City, the register having reported the failure on the part of the creditors to choose an assignee, on motion J. H. Bailey, Esq., was appointed by the Court. Reed for motion.

In the matters of James Duncan and Robert E. Edgar, of Beaver county, bankrupts, the Register's reports in regard to the claims of R. C. & H. Hoops, were confirmed.

Common Pleas Court.

[Before Hon. F. H. Collier.]

In the equity case of Patrick Farrel vs. the City of Pittsburgh, relative to the improvement of Locust avenue, a preliminary injunction was granted.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Mrs. Elizabeth Diehl, the bond of the assignee was filed and approved.

In the case of Mary J. Galger, by her next friend, vs. George Galger, W. N. Paxton was appointed commissioner.

A writ of *ad quod damnum* was awarded, requiring the Superintendent of the Work House to produce the body of Robert Brown in Court on Saturday next. Brown, on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was committed for sixty days by Mayor Fleming.

John W. Taylor vs. C. Schmucker. Death of defendant suggested and his administratix substituted.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of S. G. Robb to Thomas F. Henderson, the report of the auditor was confirmed absolutely, and the assignee was ordered to pay out the money in his hands in accordance with the report.

A considerable amount of routine business was transacted of no general interest to the public.

District Court.

[Before Hon. Thos. Ewing.]

Considerable routine business was transacted in this Court, but nothing of general interest besides what is noted elsewhere.

Hon. Francis Jordan, of Harrisburg, ex-Secretary of Pennsylvania, was admitted to practice in this Court.

SIXTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

Order of Court Dividing It Into Three Precincts.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions on Saturday an order was made dividing the Sixth ward, Allegheny, into three precincts, as follow:

First Precinct—Commencing at the northeast corner of Locust street and the Ohio river, running along Locust street to Allegheny avenue, and along the west side of Allegheny avenue and the eastern boundary of the ward to a point in direct range with the center of Juniata street, thence along an imaginary line at right angles to the eastern boundary of the ward, and parallel with Juniata street, to the upper end of said Juniata street, thence along Juniata street to the Ohio river, and thence along the Ohio river to the place of beginning.

Second Precinct—Commencing at the northeast corner of Juniata street, and the Ohio river, running along Juniata street throughout the entire length thereof, and along an imaginary line parallel with Juniata street, and a continuation thereof to the eastern boundary of the ward; thence along the said eastern boundary of the ward to a point in direct range with the center of Adams street; thence along an imaginary line at right angles to the eastern boundary of the ward and parallel with Adams street to the upper end of an imaginary line along Adams street to the Ohio river, and thence along the Ohio river to the place of beginning.

Third Precinct—All the remaining portion of the ward not comprised within the boundaries of the first and second precincts.

The Court appointed the following election officers.

First Precinct—Assessor, W. B. Ross; Judge of Election, James B. Ross; Inspectors of Election, Wm. Davidson (Dem.) Thomas Harper (Rep.)

Second Precinct—Assessor, Thomas Gilson; Judge of Election, L. P. Stone; Inspectors of Election, Henry Garber (Dem.) George Cochran (Rep.)

Third Precinct—Assessor, Charles Pugh; Judge of Election, R. H. Knox; Inspectors of Election, Dallas Knox (Dem.) John H. Trimble (Rep.)

Excellent Assortment—Low Prices.

Boots and shoes of the best quality sold so as to save to the purchaser from 20 to 25 per cent. on the dollar at R. Taggart's, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny. This is the only house in the two cities which retails boots and shoes at wholesale prices. Whether you buy a case or a single pair you can get them at the same rates. All work guaranteed as represented. Call and get bargains.

European Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Steinman, at New York; steamer China, at New York; steamer Nevada, at Queenstown; steamer Baltic, at Queenstown.

"LOYALHANNA."

A New Camp Ground—Its Accessibility, Advantages and Prospects.

The present has been a remarkable season as regards camp meetings, those institutions having attained a new and surprising popularity. What has been true at distant points in this particular, has also been true of this vicinity. Tarentum and Sewickly have had a very prosperous season. Just why this is so, we need not inquire. Whether the people have become more religiously inclined, or are disposed to regard the modern camp meeting as a place of recreation, from its new conditions of living, we do not assume to know. Certain is it that the present season has been marked by large and prosperous meetings. The new camp ground near Latrobe, just opened last week, meets a want that has been experienced for several years. To many camp meeting goers Tarentum and Sewickley did not seem convenient. They also supplied a certain want, and the district including East Liberty, and other towns on the line of the Pennsylvania R. R. as far as Johnstown, felt they should have a ground of their own.

After four or five years' deliberation, the grounds at Loyalhanna were selected, and a lease of 20 years obtained, and operations commenced. These grounds are but a half mile from the railroad, and comprise a shady grove of giant oaks. The circle is large, and the seating accommodation the largest, it is said, in the country,—there being sitting for over 4,000 persons. Already there are sixty-five tents and cottages,—the first, or inner circle being full, and the second circle well settled. Some of the cottages are very tasteful, and the entire system of arrangements very complete, for a new ground. A third circle is being prepared and fitted up for accommodations to come to the altar of prayer. Eight responded, and the members of the church gathered about them—sang and prayed with them—the religious feeling increasing all the while. From the indications it is safe to predict a very successful meeting.

At this writing, Saturday morning, an experience meeting is being held, and hundreds of deeply interested participants in its services are gathered together in front of the stand.

People from all sections, by railroad and other means, are arriving in vast numbers.

B.

Saturday brought together a large congregation, and the morning hour was profitably devoted to listening to a sermon by Rev. Mr. Slease. Mr. Slease is the pastor of the flourishing Methodist church at Turtle Creek, and has done much by his counsels and labors to make this encampment what it is.

At two o'clock Mr. Hollister, of Williamsburg, preached a sermon that took hold upon the people, and led several sinners as penitents to the altar of prayer. The prayer meeting that followed was one of time of melting.

Mr. Stevens, pastor of the Oakland M. E. church, occupied the stand at the evening services; quite a number of penitents bowed at the altar. Conversations have taken place at nearly all the prayer meeting held at the tents. Also at prayer meetings held in some of the tents.

Sunday morning opened auspiciously. The weather was beautiful, and all nature seemed to rejoice under the influence of the vivifying rays of the sun. People by the scores and hundred came from all sections of the country to the camp ground, so that at the early service, held at 8½ o'clock, a vast congregation assembled. Rev. Jones, pastor of the Latrobe M. E. church, preached. By 10¼ o'clock the arrivals from east and west swelled the congregation to at least five thousand persons, to whom Rev. W. Wolf, of Irwin's Station, preached. His theme was the resurrection of the body. Though his arguments were those unusually employed by the orthodox wing of the church, and his positions such as are laid down in "Standard Works," yet by the time he closed many eyes were moistened with tears, and nearly all hearts were stirred.

A sacred song was rung at the close of the sermon by two young ministers of the Conference, Messrs. A. H. Miller, Geo. Orbin and some lay-men entitled, "The shining shore," or "Canaanland" that carried the vast audience in thought and feeling heavenward. It may be safe to say that seldom has a more intensely interesting Sunday morning service ever been held on a Camp Ground.

Just previous to this service the presiding elder gave a detailed account of the various steps taken to arrange for the meeting—the lease of the ground, the work done and the expenses incurred, and asked for a public collection. The call was responded to cheerfully, and liberally in a collection of about three hundred dollars.

At the 2½ o'clock services every available seat and all the space in the inner circle were occupied and filled. Rev. T. N. Bo